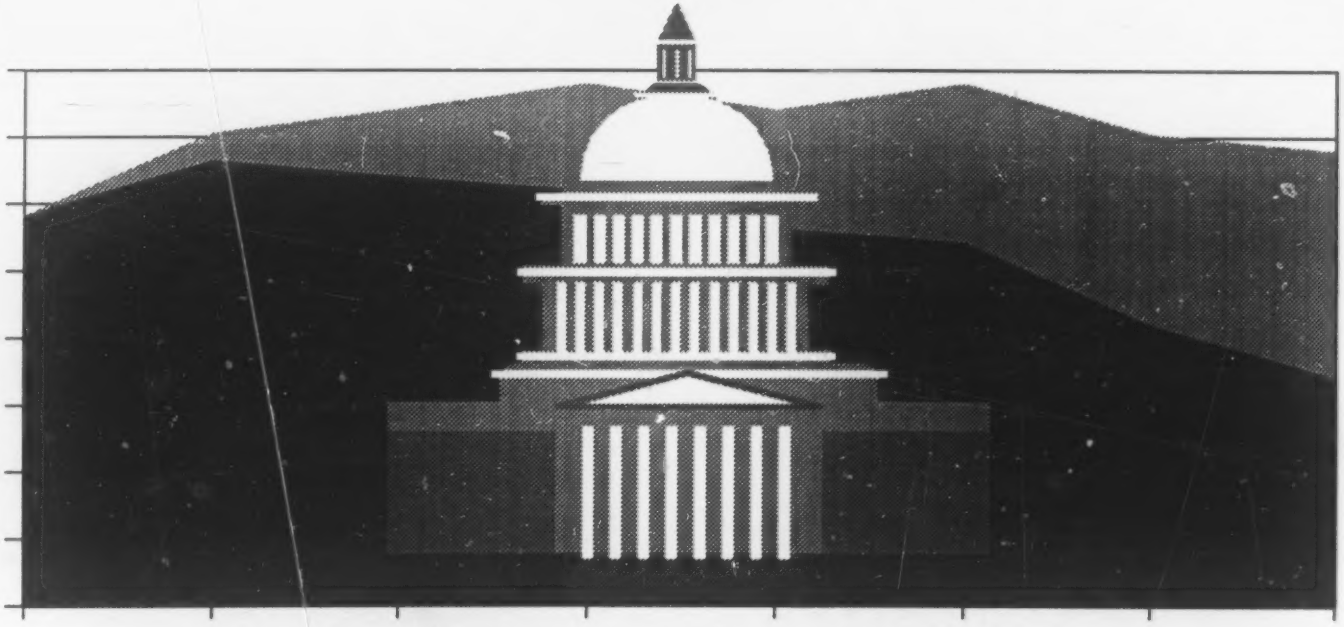
1990 PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT CHARTBOOK

July 1990



Public Health Foundation
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1990 PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT CHARTBOOK

July 1990

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FOREWORD

The *1990 Prevention Block Grant Chartbook* is a special publication depicting Prevention Block Grant appropriation levels and state uses and expenditures of Prevention Block Grant funds. The chartbook shows the importance of the Prevention Block Grant to state and local health departments and to other agencies.

The Prevention Block Grant was created in 1981 to allow states maximum flexibility in allocating funds for their preventive health needs. Despite being a relatively small federal funding source, the Prevention Block Grant has been a major source of support for a number of important services. Its versatility has also enabled it to provide the majority of funding to some less visible services.

We hope this chartbook proves useful to national and state policymakers. Two additional Foundation publications—*Public Health Agencies: An Inventory of Programs and Block Grant Expenditures* and *Public Health Macroview*, a bimonthly newsletter—provide additional insight into state health agency activities.

James T. Dimas
Executive Director

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DEFINITIONS

INTRODUCTION

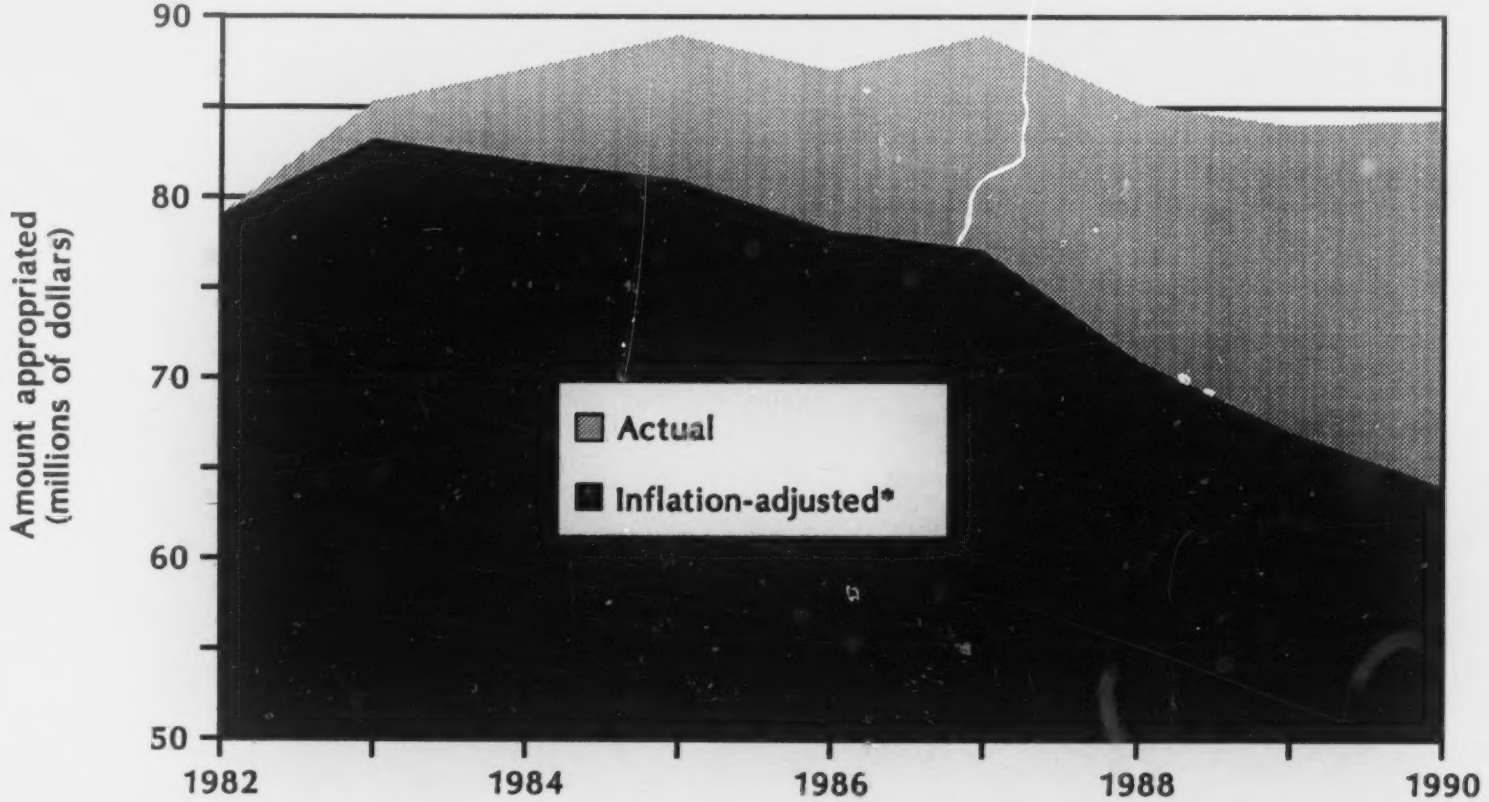
The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (PL 97-35) consolidated eight categorical grant programs into the Prevention Block Grant. The Prevention Block Grant is a multipurpose grant intended to give states wide discretion in allocating funds, thereby allowing them to focus on public health concerns most important in their states. Legislation passed in 1988 clarifies, although it does not limit, the services for which states are now able to use their Prevention Block Grant funds. In addition to the eight categorical areas originally consolidated into the Prevention Block Grant, states may spend funds on programs designed to reduce the incidence of chronic diseases; serum cholesterol control projects; control programs for breast and uterine cancer; and immunization services, including services for immunizing emergency workers against preventable occupational-exposure diseases such as hepatitis B.

Although it represented only 1.0 percent of total state health agency expenditures in fiscal year 1988, the Prevention Block Grant provided substantial funding for many important public health services. The four service areas most commonly funded by the Prevention Block Grant were cardiovascular disease, sex offense services, health education/risk reduction, and emergency medical services. In fiscal year 1989, the Prevention Block Grant provided nearly one-fifth of the total state agency funding for these four services combined.

The service area most dependent on Prevention Block Grant funds was cardiovascular disease. Controlling high blood pressure through screening, diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up has proven to be one of the most effective ways of reducing the incidence of adverse cardiovascular events such as strokes, heart attacks, and kidney failure in the adult population. Almost 150,000 persons were newly diagnosed as hypertensive in fiscal year 1989 as a result of state and local health agency screening efforts as reported by 42 state health agencies. The Centers for Disease Control estimates that if 110,000 newly-diagnosed individuals known to be on treatment continue their treatment, these screening and detection efforts may avert 15-20,000 adverse cardiovascular events over a five-year period.

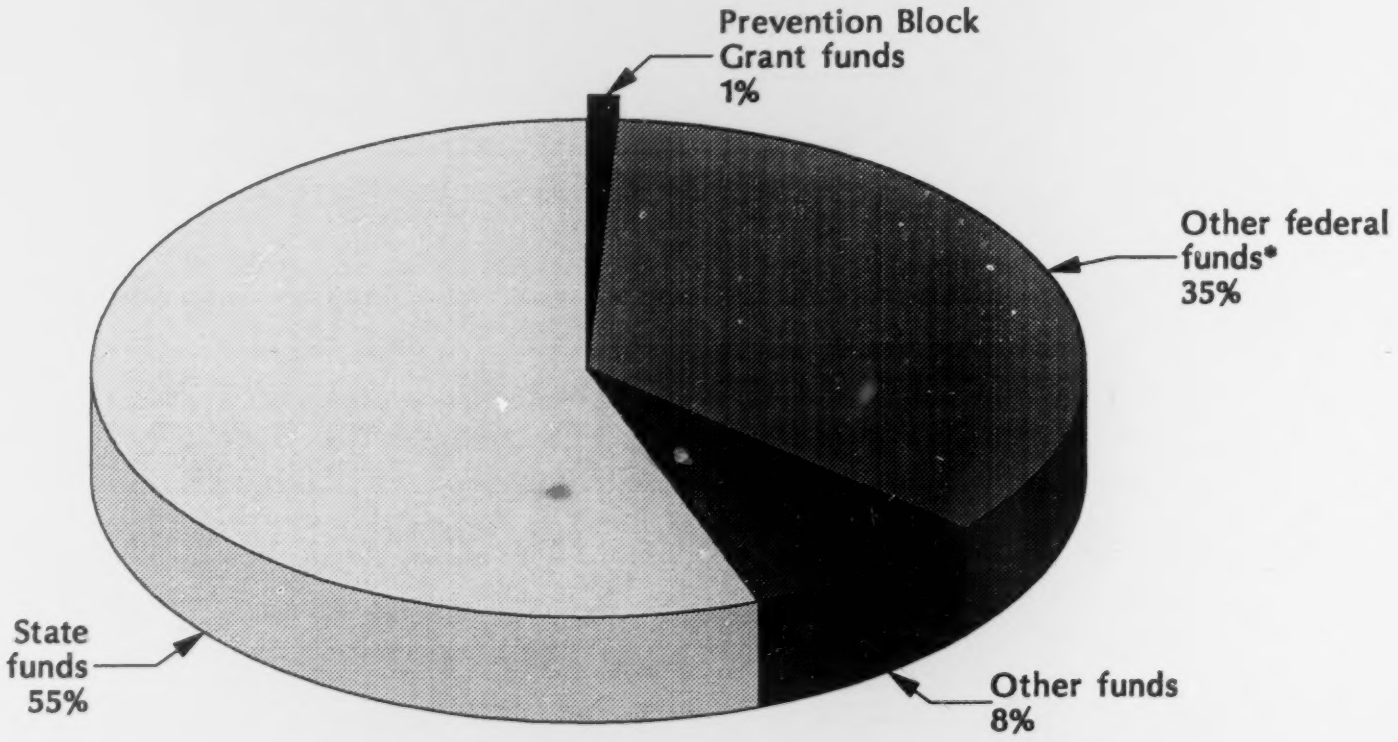
While the Prevention Block Grant was a critical funding source for a number of high visibility public health services, perhaps equally important was its versatility. The Prevention Block Grant is unique in the sheer diversity of services it makes possible across the nation. For example, efforts as diverse as North Carolina's Highway Safety and New Jersey's Cardiovascular Disease and Diabetes programs relied on the Prevention Block Grant for over half their funding. Over three-quarters of the funding for Louisiana's Influenza High Risk program came from the Prevention Block Grant, while Alabama's Vector Control and Maine's Dental Disease Prevention programs were entirely funded by this relatively small, yet extremely important, source of federal support. These programs, along with many others, relied on the Prevention Block Grant for funding that otherwise would not have been available.

FIGURE 1.
PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1982-1990



* These appropriations have been deflated to the equivalent of 1982 dollars. The rate of inflation is based on the "Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)," December 1989.

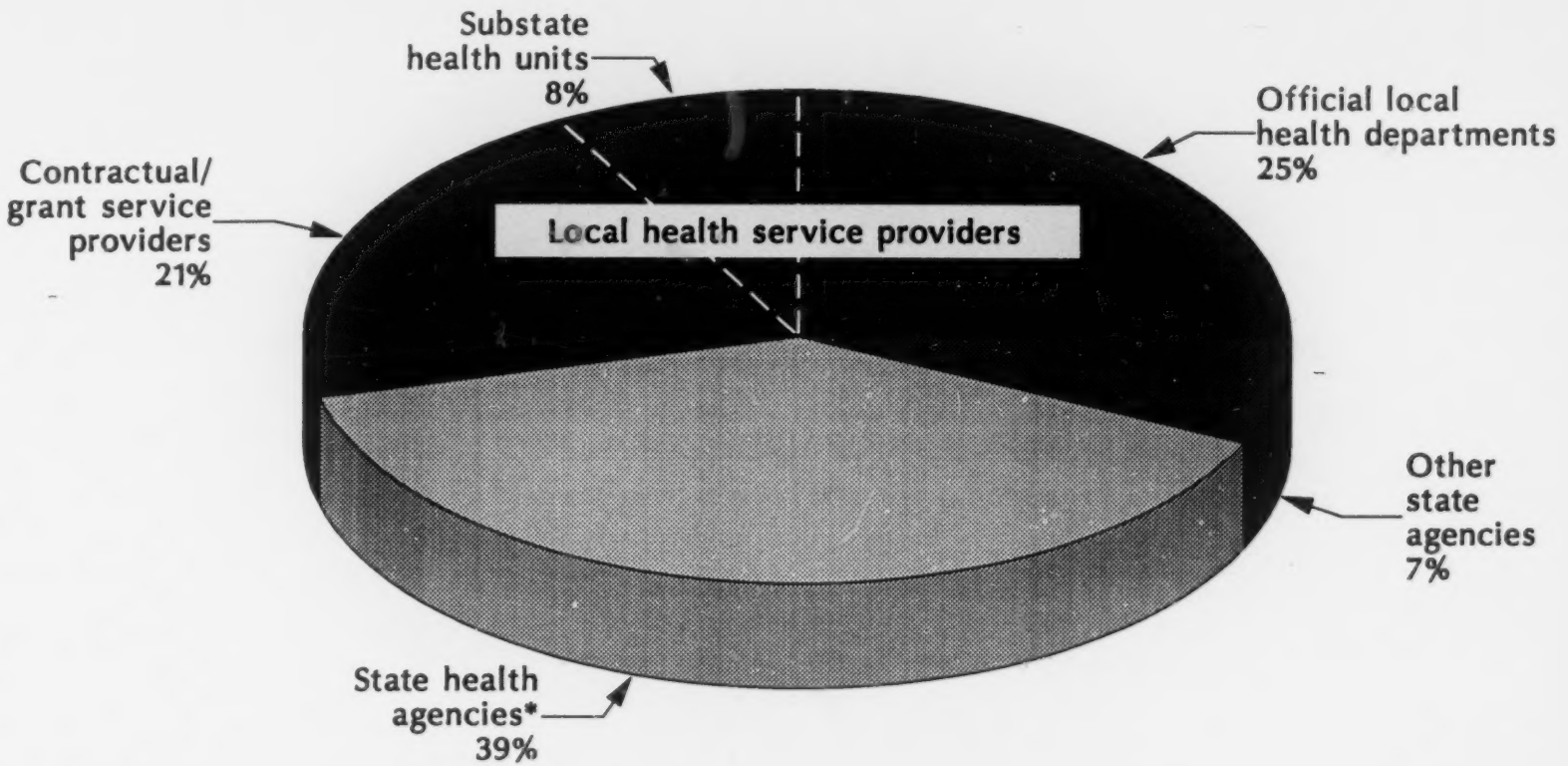
FIGURE 2.
STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1988



TOTAL: $8.3 BILLION

*This figure includes all grant and contract funds from ADAMHA, CDC, EPA, HCFA, HRSA, AND USDA; does not include state Medicaid expenditures.

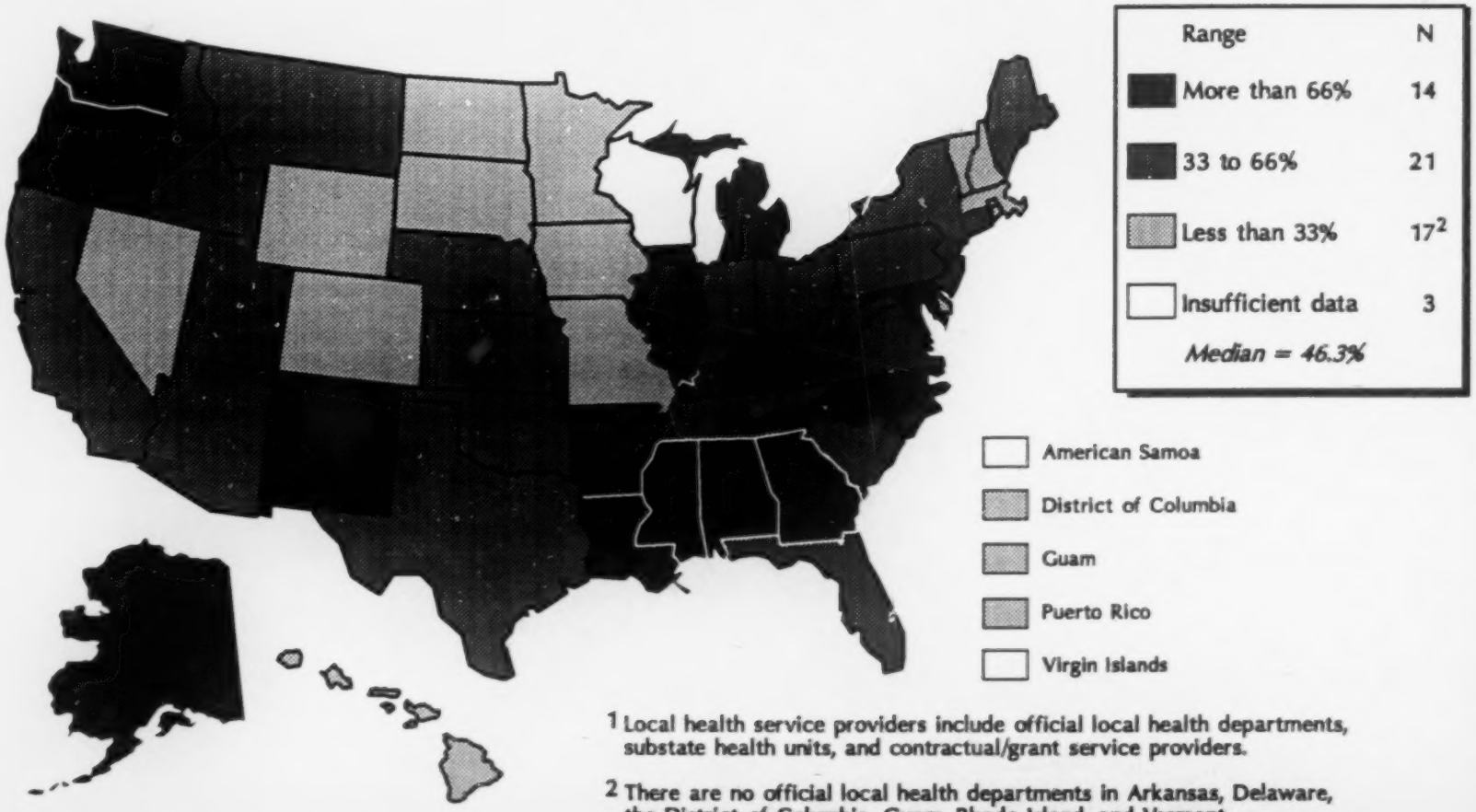
FIGURE 3.
EXPENDITURES OF PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT FUNDS, BY TYPE OF AGENCY, FISCAL YEAR 1989


Substate health units 8%
Official local health departments 25%
Contractual/ grant service providers 21%
Local health service providers
Other state agencies 7%
State health agencies* 39%

TOTAL: $86 MILLION

* Examples of state health agencies' uses of Prevention Block Grant funds include: risk assessment, surveillance, health promotion activities, training and certification of EMS technicians, and restaurant and hotel inspections.

FIGURE 4.
PERCENTAGE OF PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT FUNDS ALLOCATED TO LOCAL HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDERS BY STATE HEALTH AGENCIES, FISCAL YEAR 1989[1]



1 Local health service providers include official local health departments, substate health units, and contractual/grant service providers.

2 There are no official local health departments in Arkansas, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Guam, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

FIGURE 5.
EXPENDITURES AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT FUNDS, BY TYPE OF SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR 1989

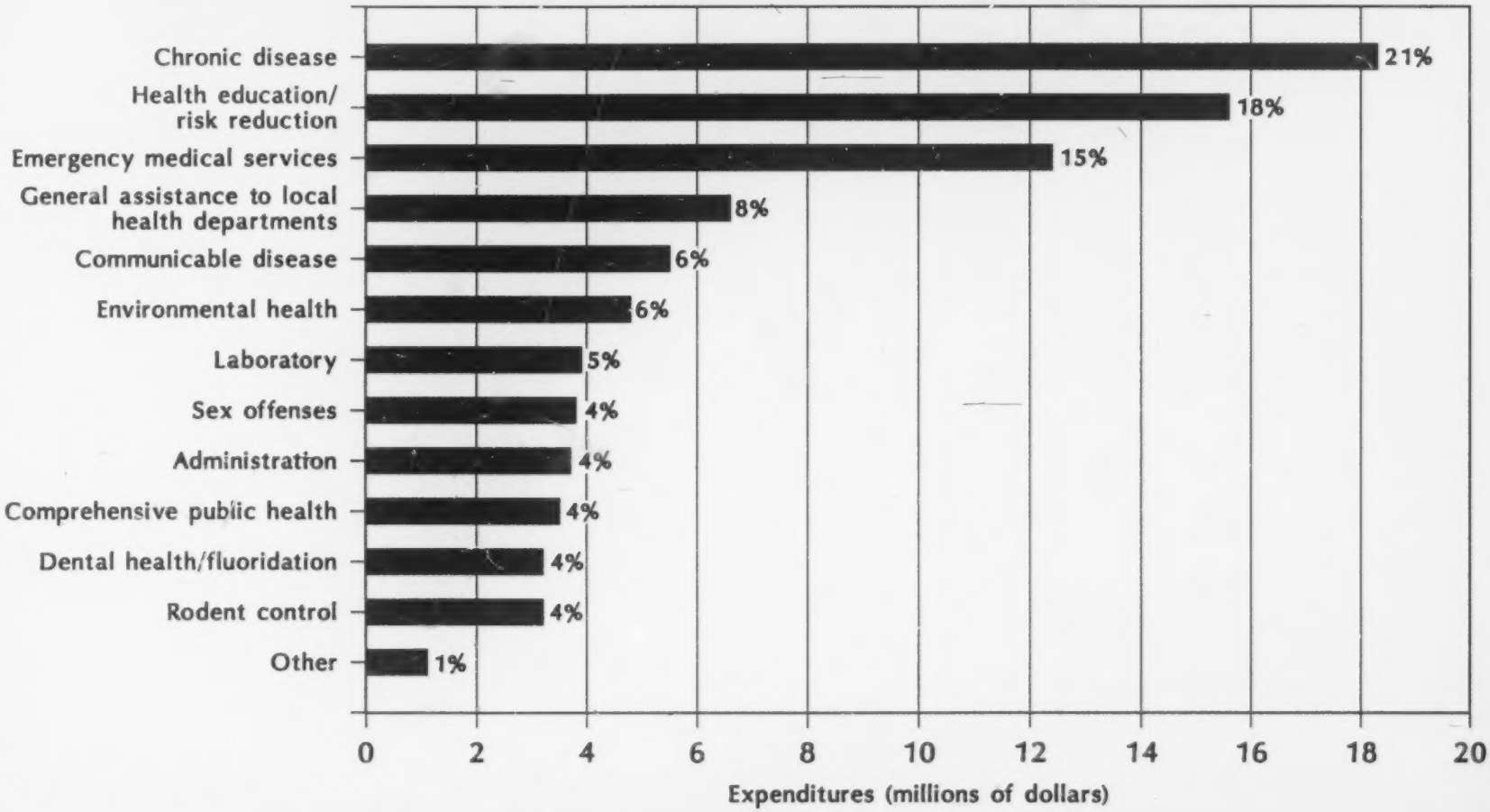


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FIGURE 6.
NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING SELECTED HEALTH EDUCATION/ RISK REDUCTION SERVICES FROM PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCIES, BY TYPE OF SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR 1989

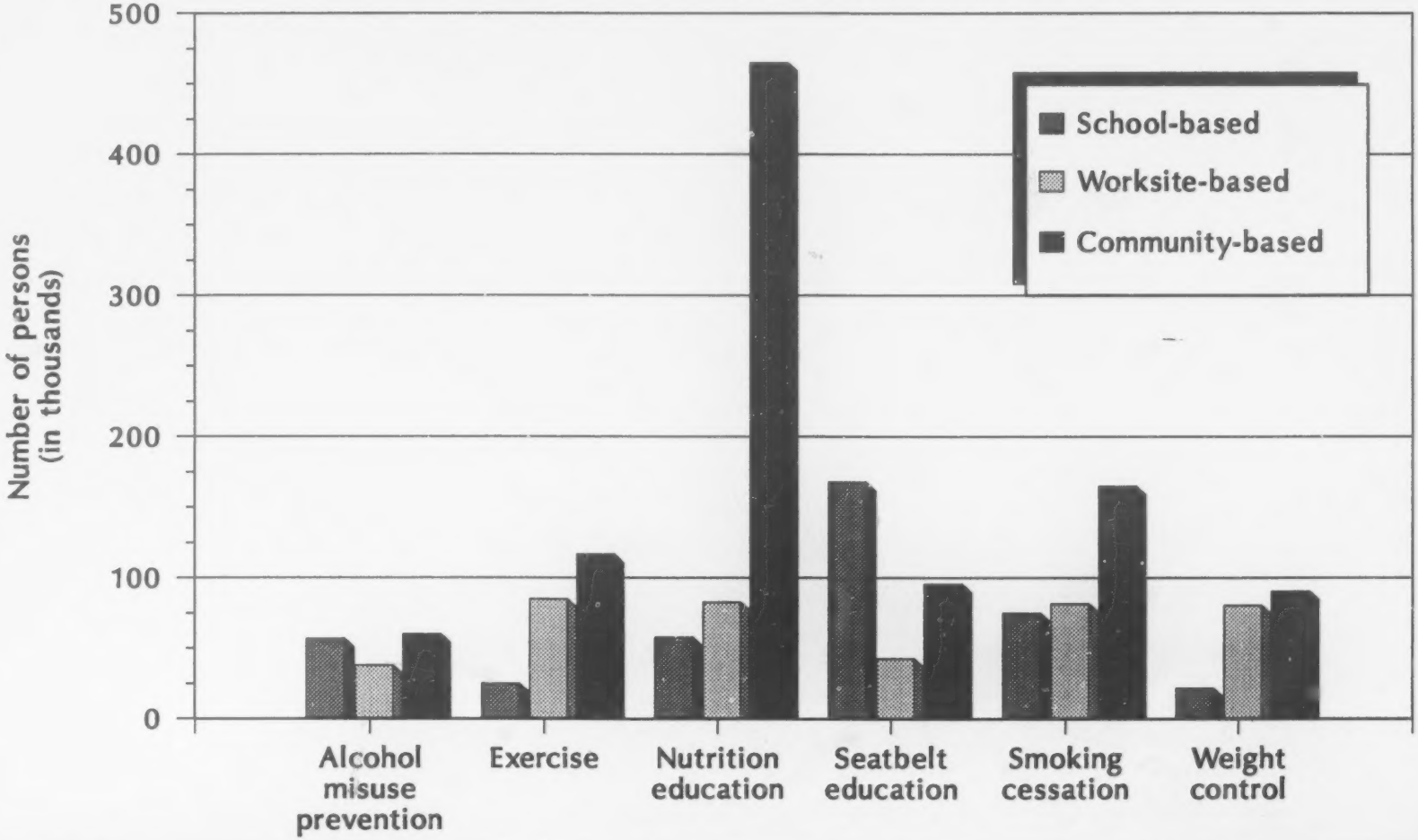

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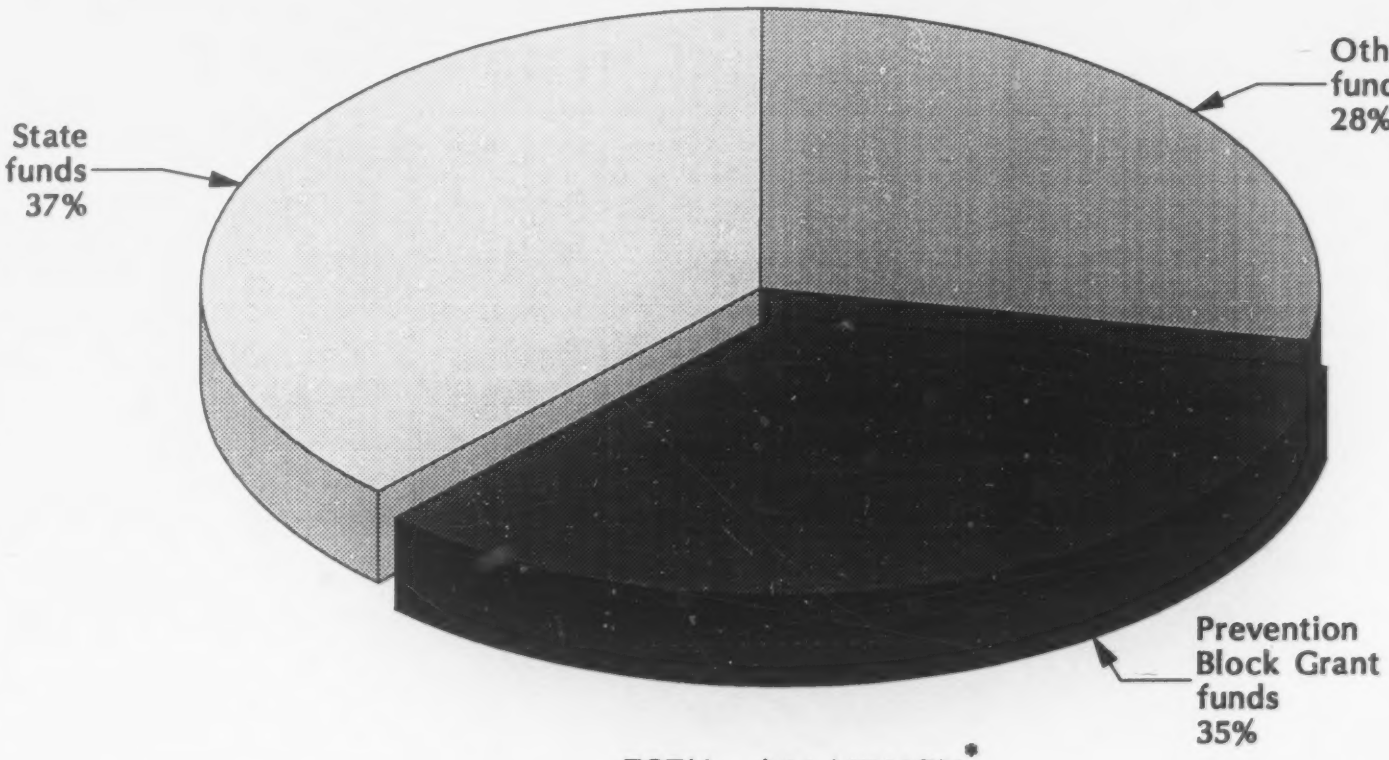
FIGURE 7.
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH EDUCATION/RISK REDUCTION SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1989



TOTAL: $44 MILLION*

* This figure includes state health agency, local health department, and other state agency expenditures.

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FIGURE 8.
PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH EDUCATION/RISK REDUCTION SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1989

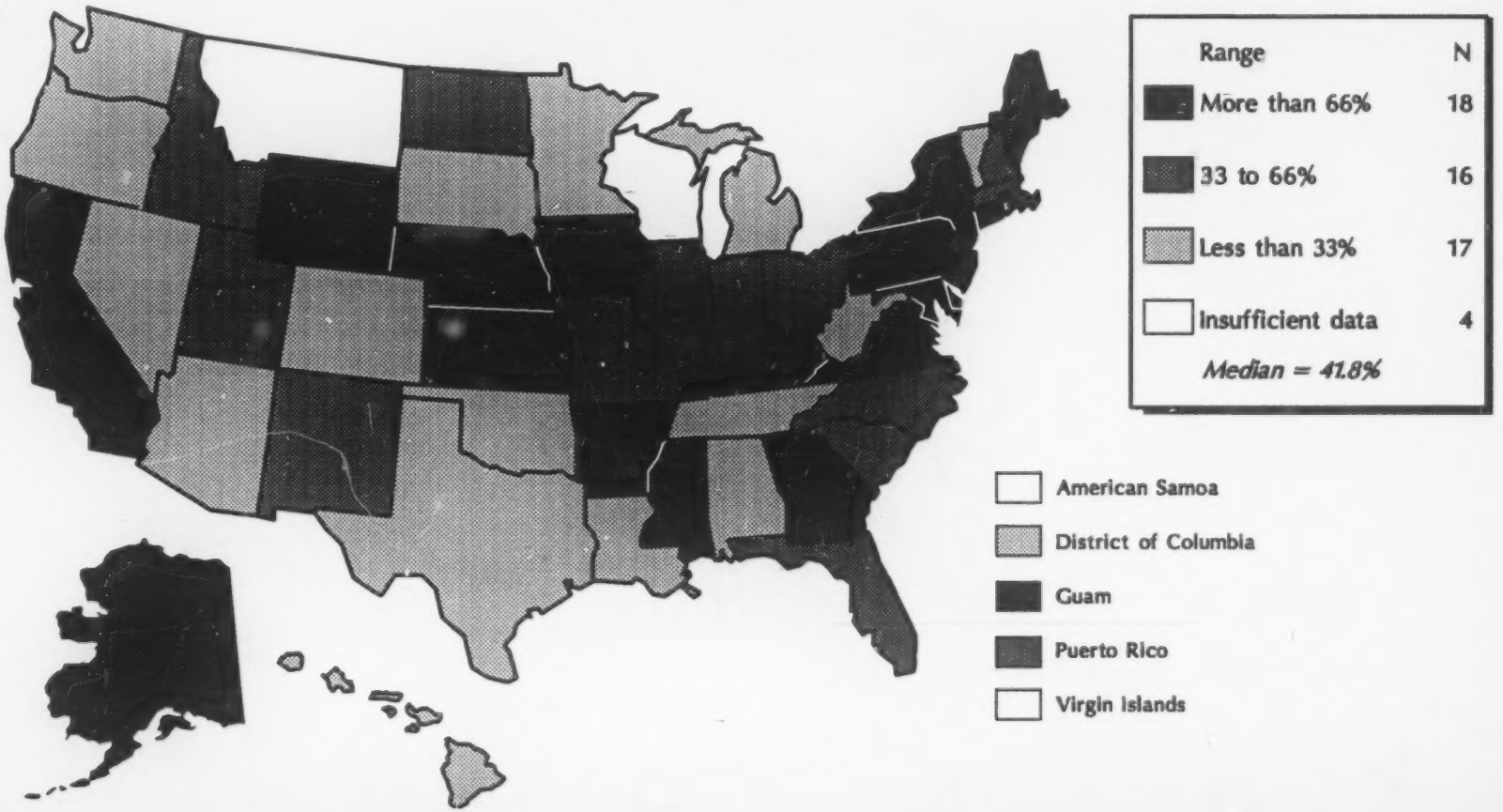

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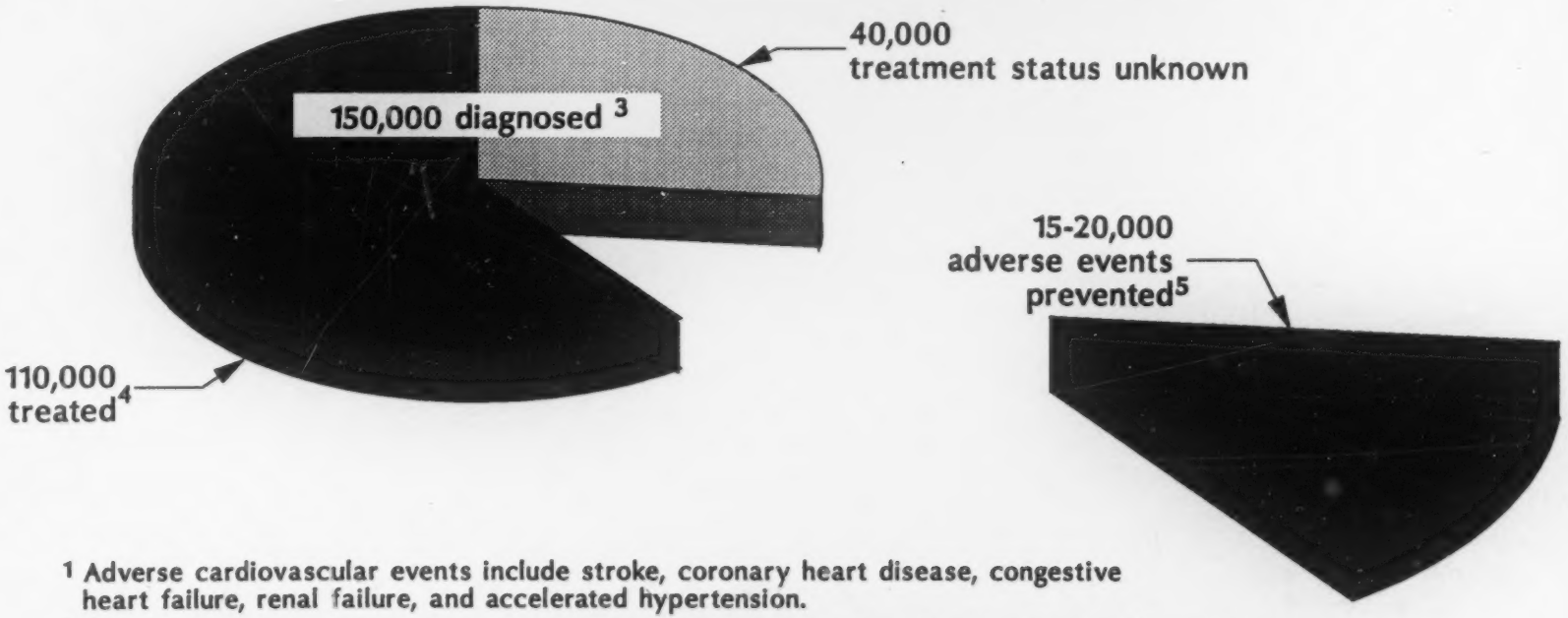
FIGURE 9.
EFFECT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY-FUNDED PREVENTIVE THERAPY ON CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH, FISCAL YEAR 1989

Number of persons screened, newly diagnosed, and treated, and projected number of adverse cardiovascular events prevented over 5 years: [1]

2.1 Million Persons Screened for Hypertension[2]



1 Adverse cardiovascular events include stroke, coronary heart disease, congestive heart failure, renal failure, and accelerated hypertension.

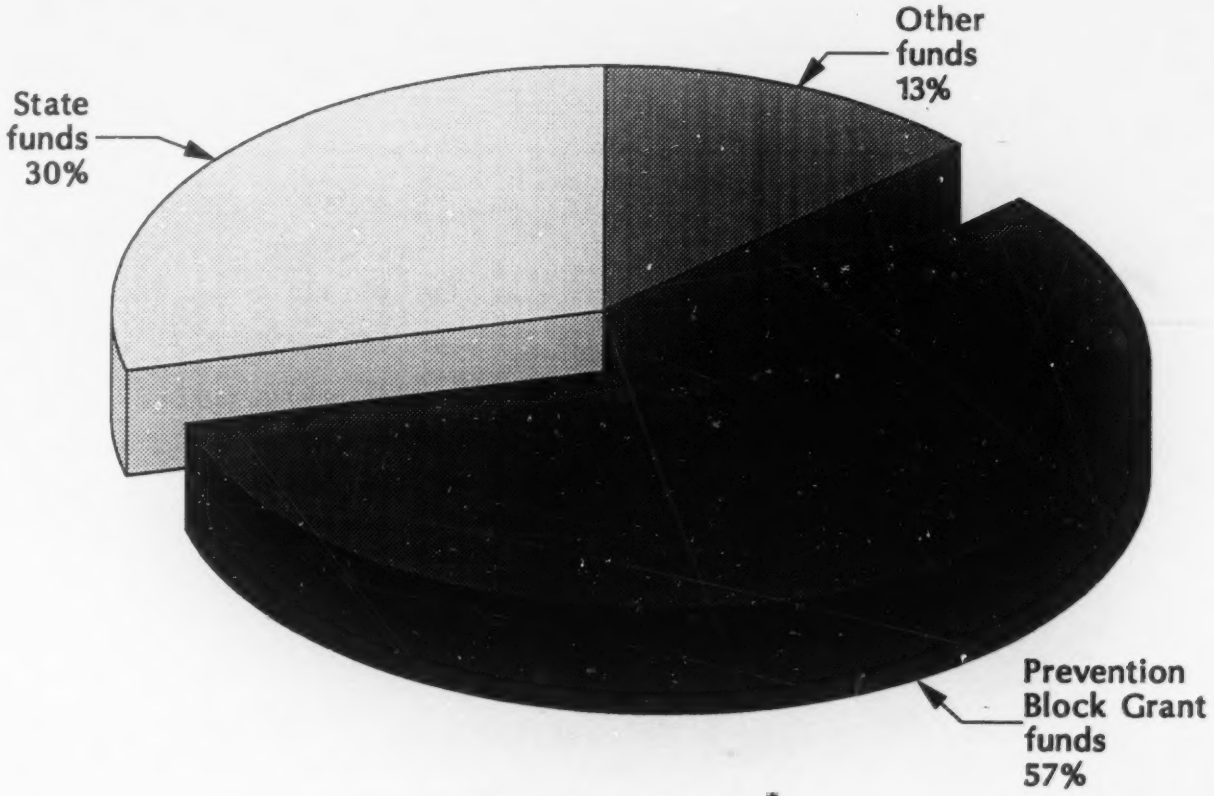
2 Based on reporting of 41 states and territories; numbers projected to 42 states and territories.

3 Based on reporting of 35 states and territories; numbers projected to 42 states and territories.

4 Based on reporting of 18 states and territories; numbers projected to 42 states and territories.

5 Based on screening in 42 states and territories, events over 5 years.

FIGURE 10.
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1989



TOTAL: $27 MILLION*

*This figure includes state health agency, local health department, and other state agency expenditures.

FIGURE 11.
PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1989

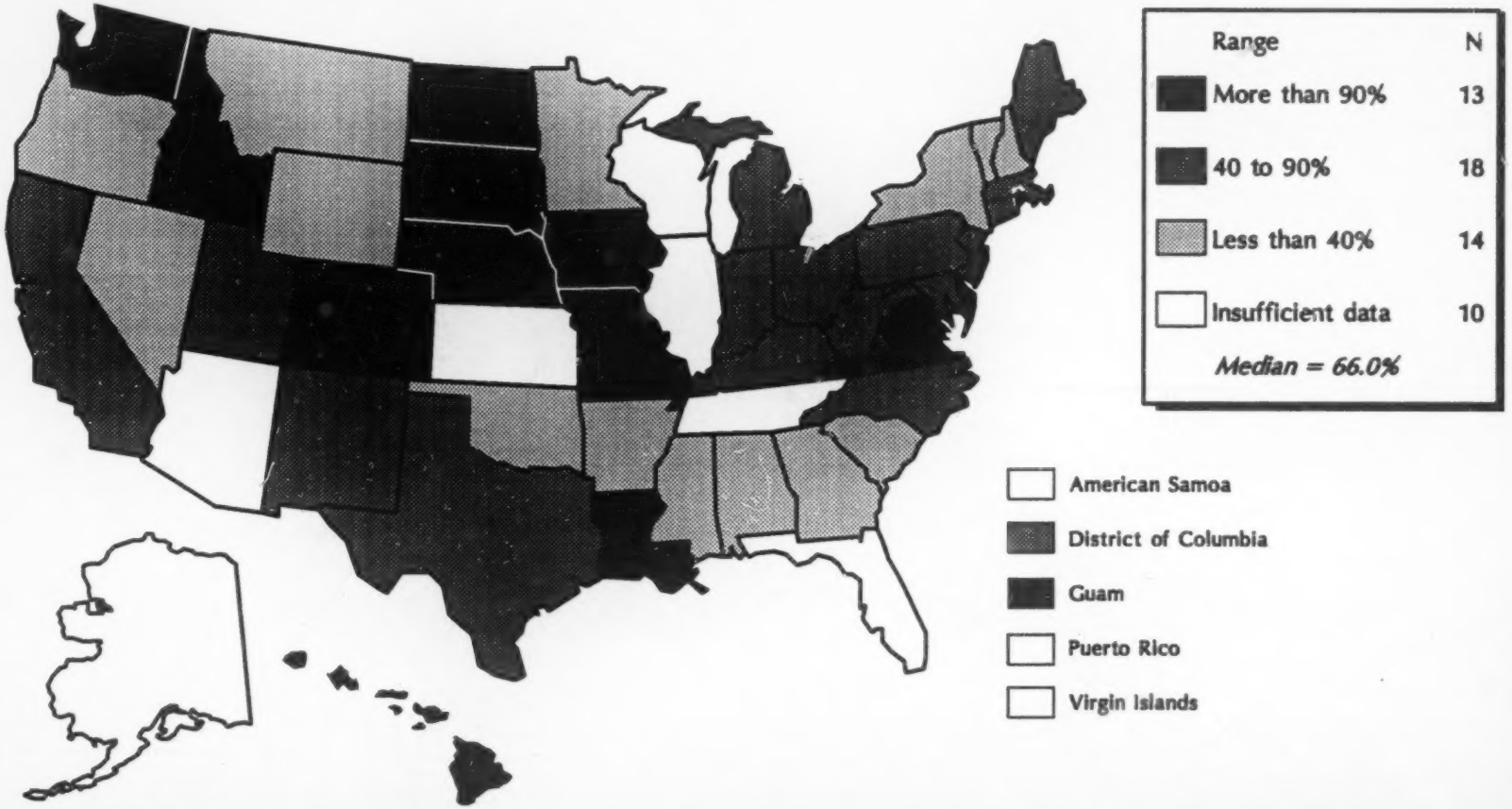


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FIGURE 12.
NUMBER OF STATES ENGAGED IN PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY-FUNDED EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 1989

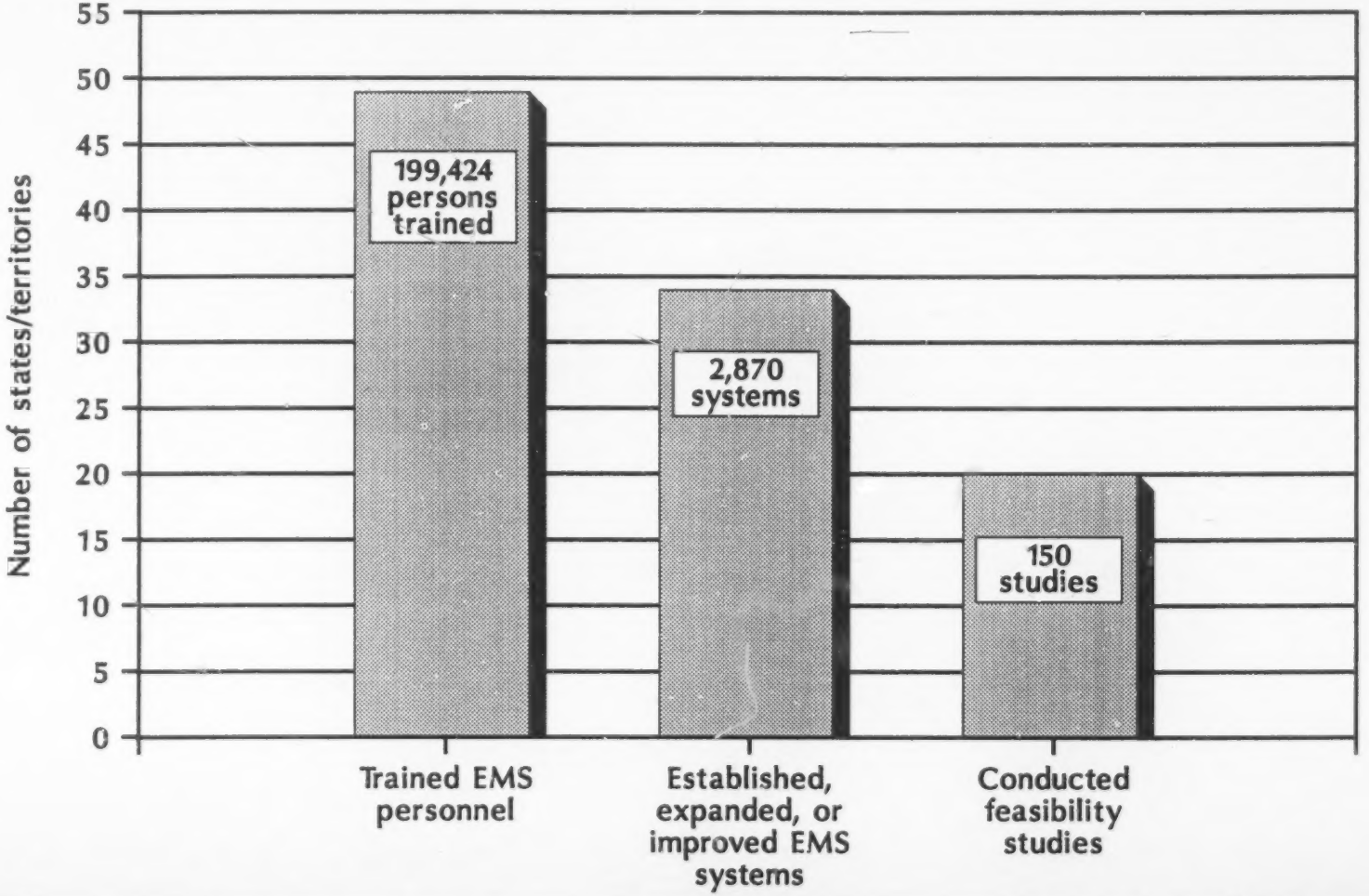

FIGURE 13.
AVERAGE AMBULANCE RESPONSE TIME IN URBAN AREAS, FISCAL YEAR 1989

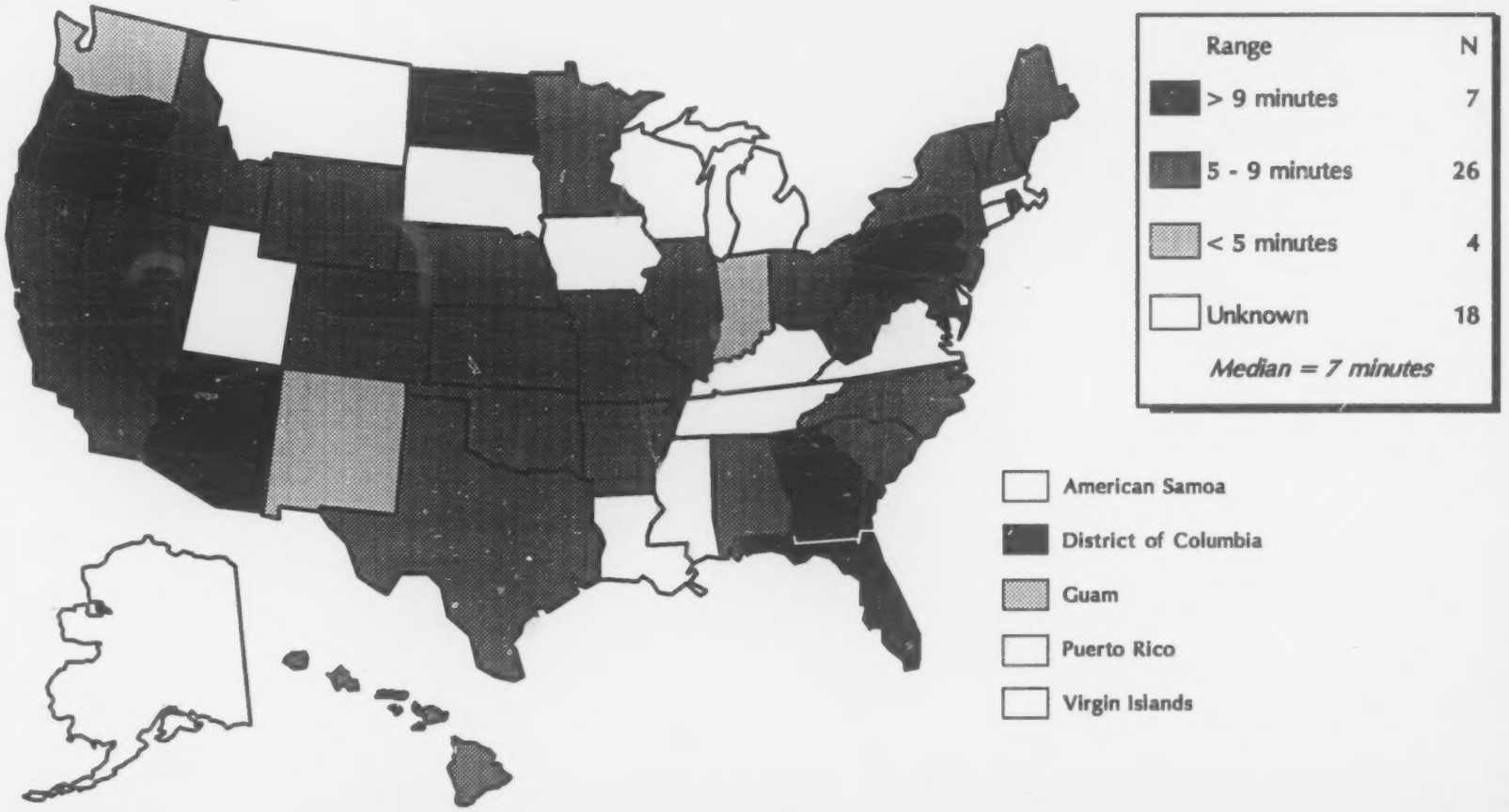

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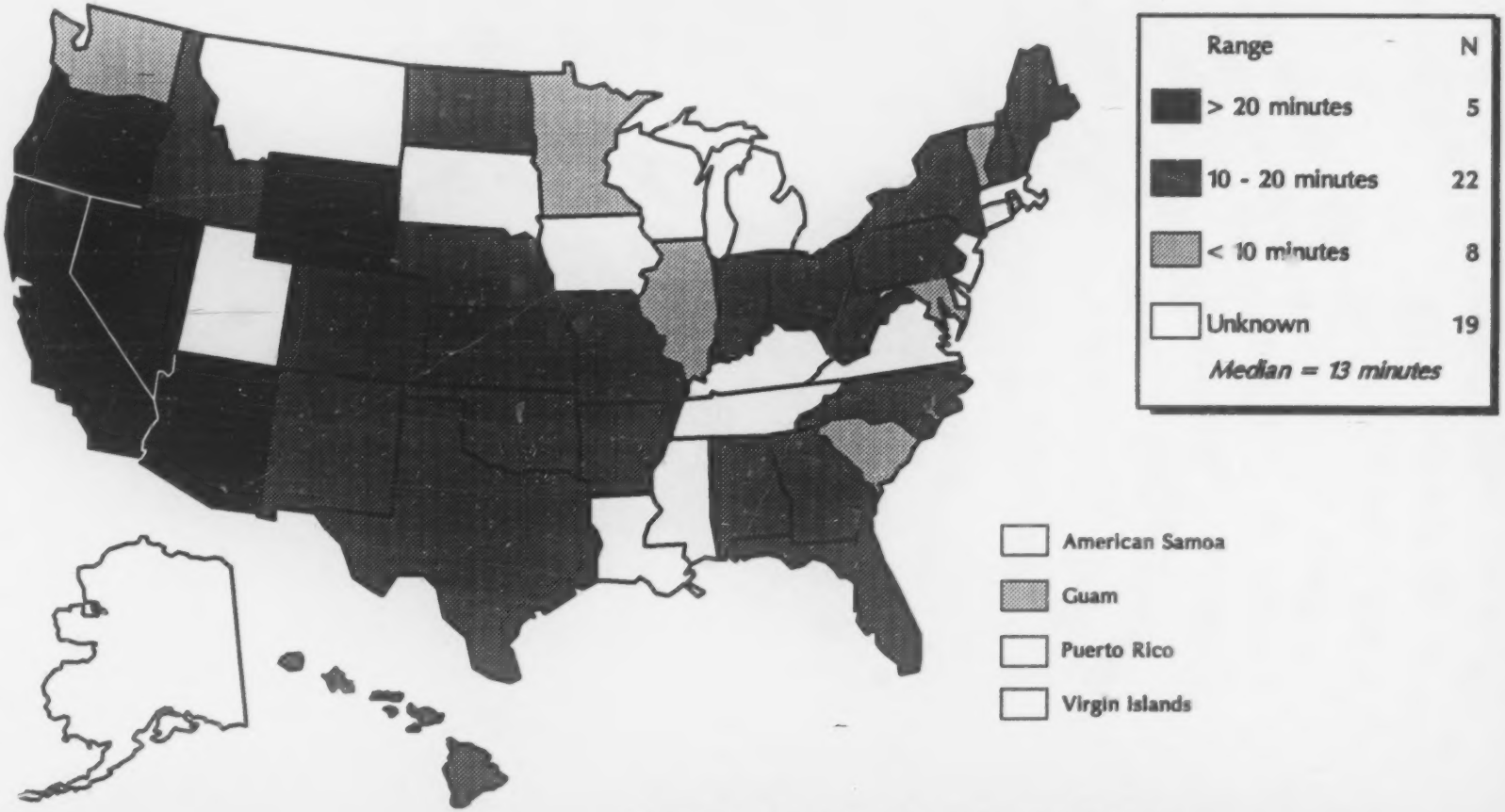
FIGURE 14.
AVERAGE AMBULANCE RESPONSE TIME IN RURAL AREAS, FISCAL YEAR 1989*



*There are no rural areas in the District of Columbia.

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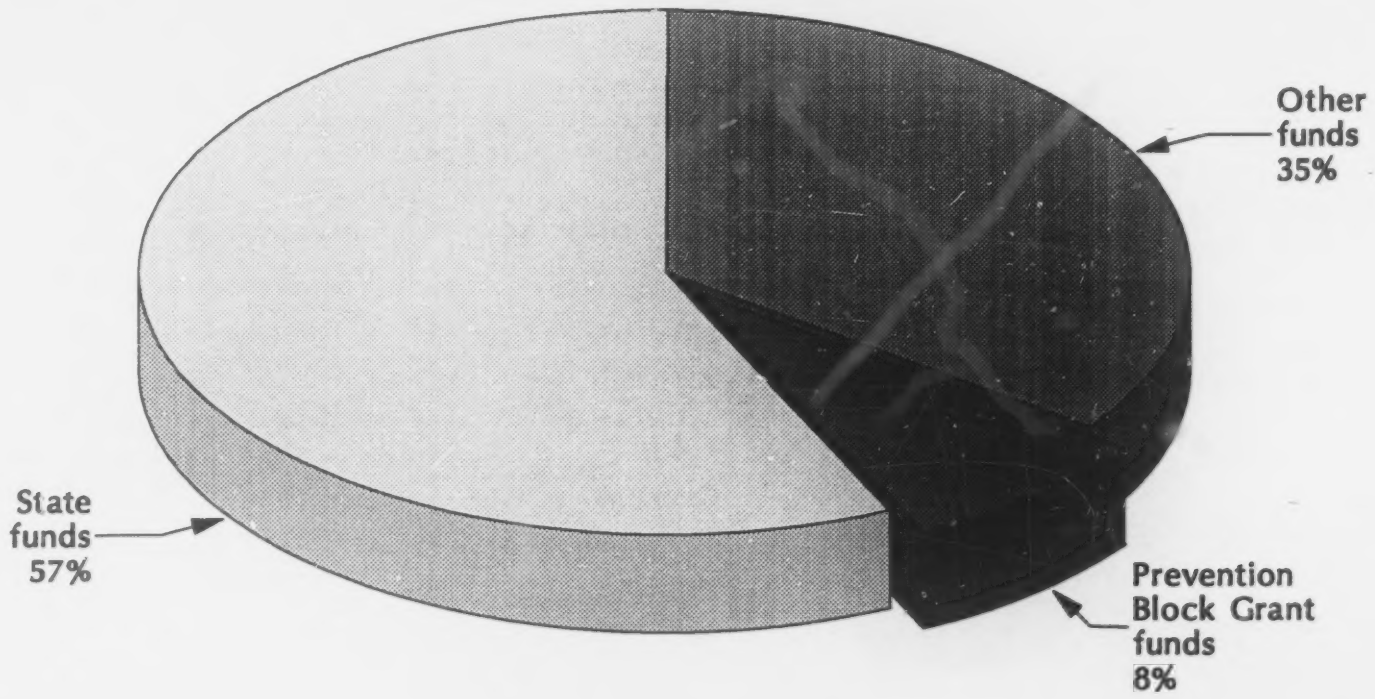
FIGURE 15.
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1989



TOTAL: $148 MILLION*

*This figure includes state health agency, local health department, and other state agency expenditures.

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FIGURE 16.
PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1989

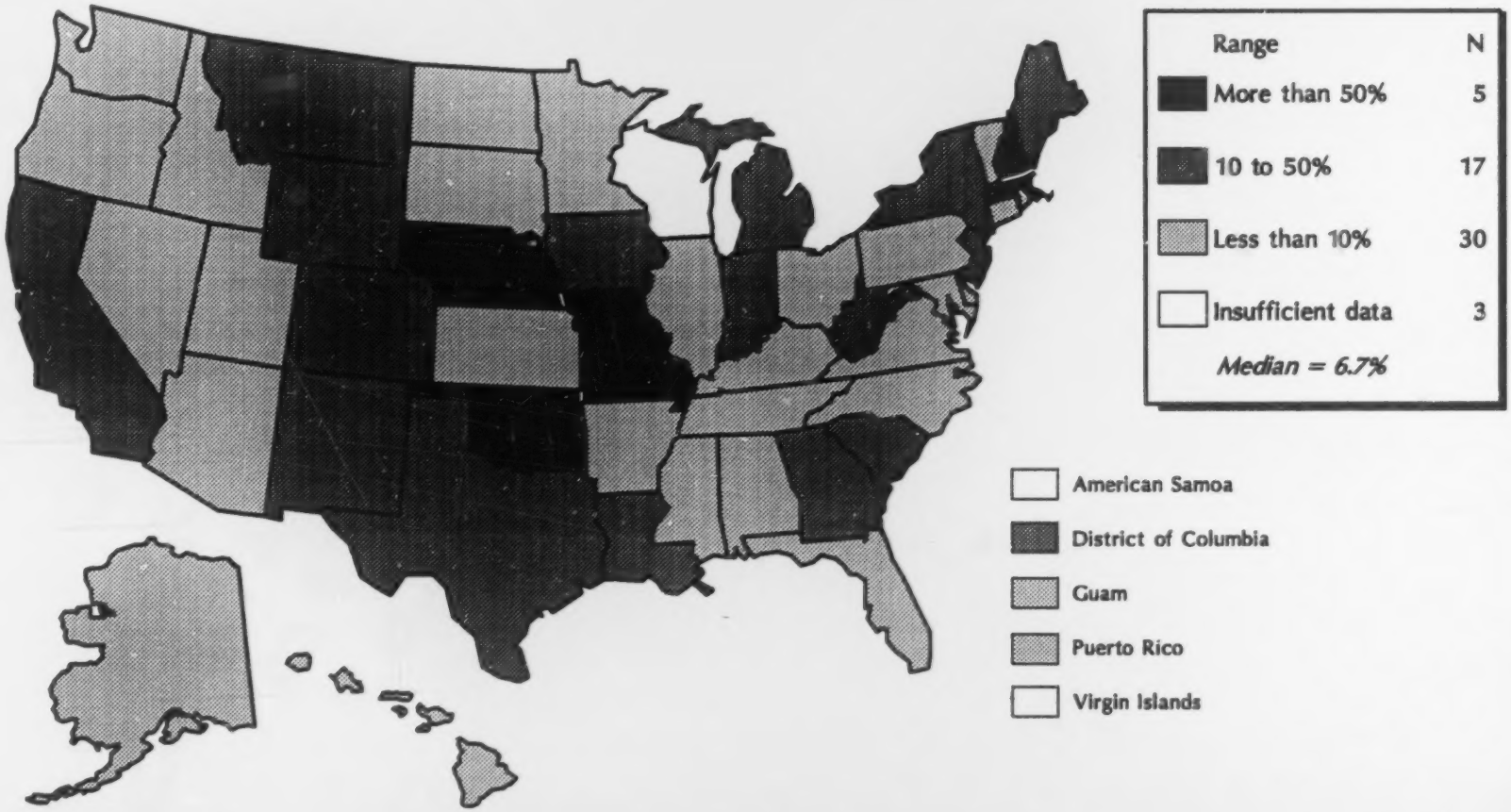

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FIGURE 17.
NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING SEX OFFENSE SERVICES FROM PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCIES, BY TYPE OF SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR 1989

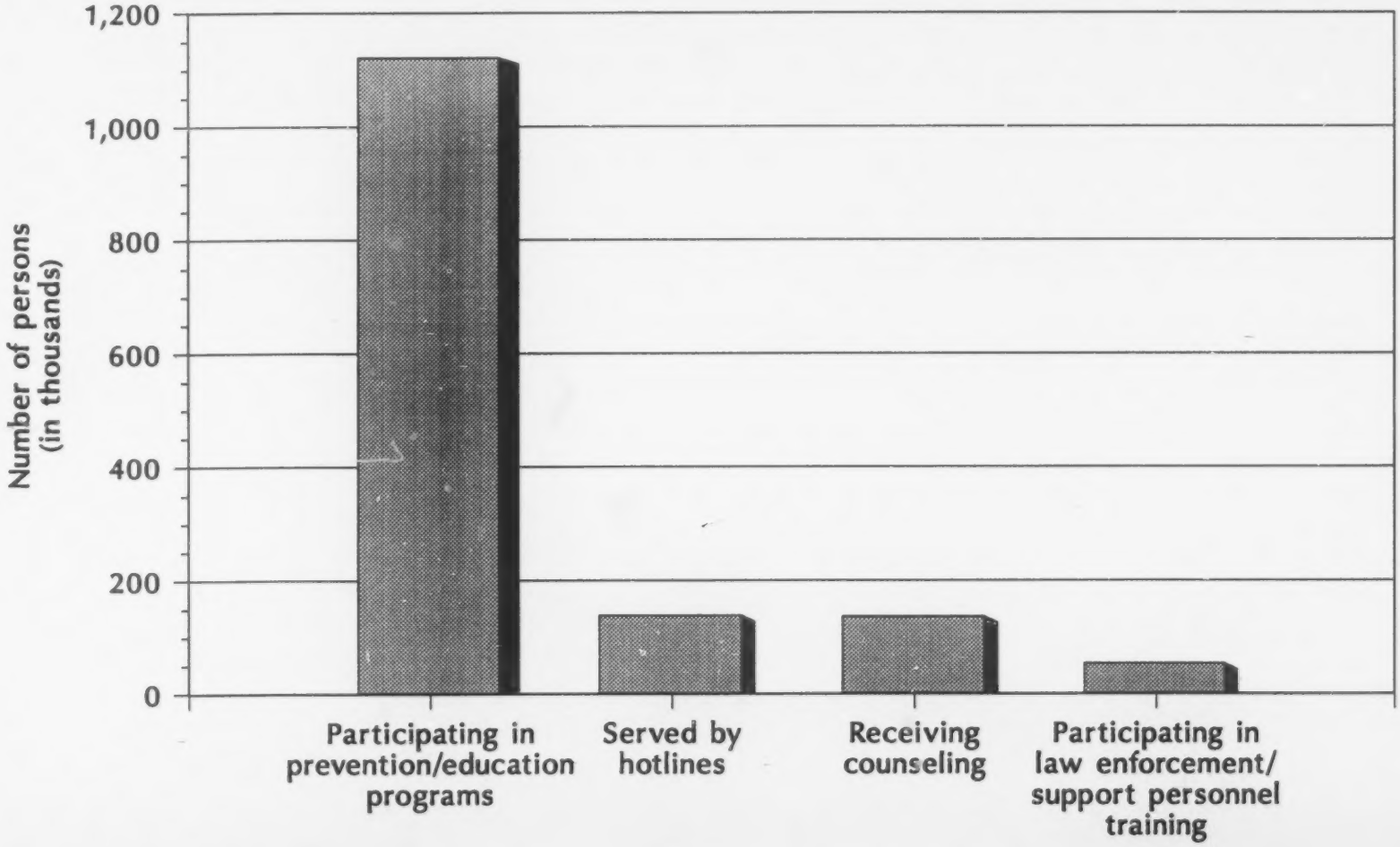

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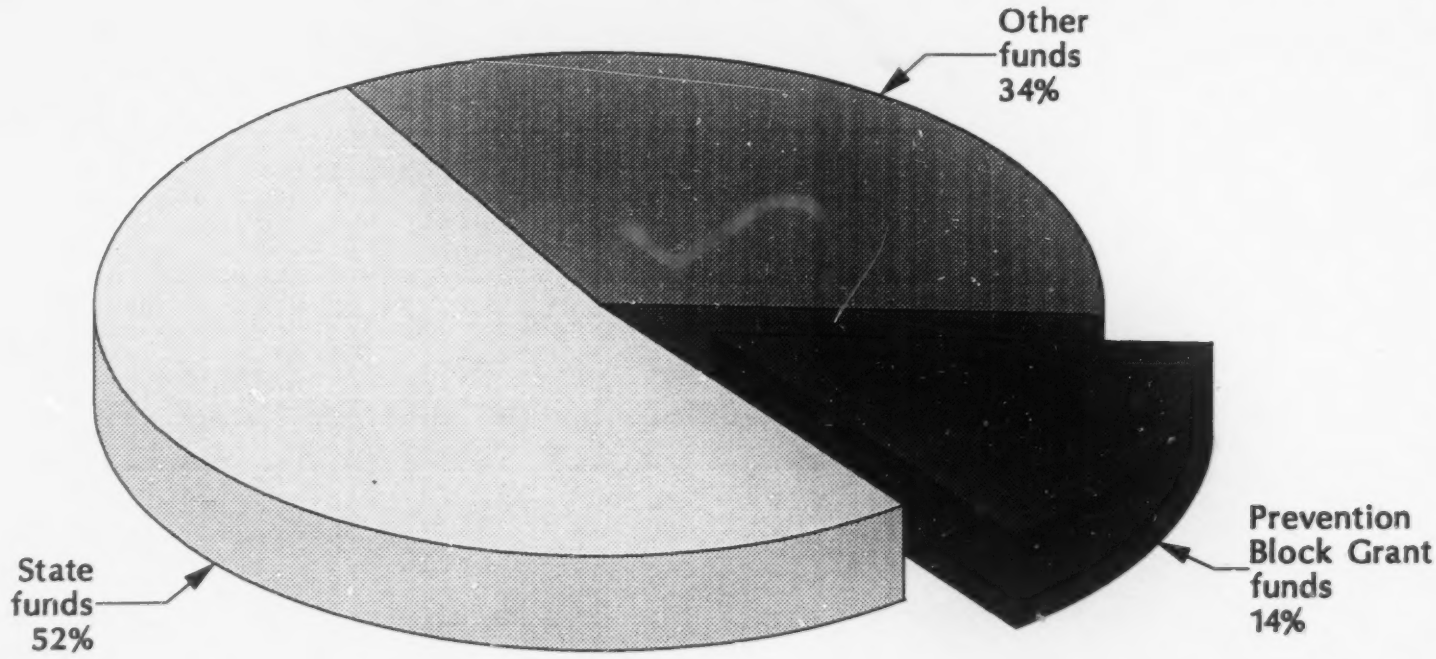
FIGURE 18.
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR SEX OFFENSE SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1989



TOTAL: $27 MILLION*

*This figure includes state health agency, local health department, and other state agency expenditures.

FIGURE 19.
PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR SEX OFFENSE SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1989

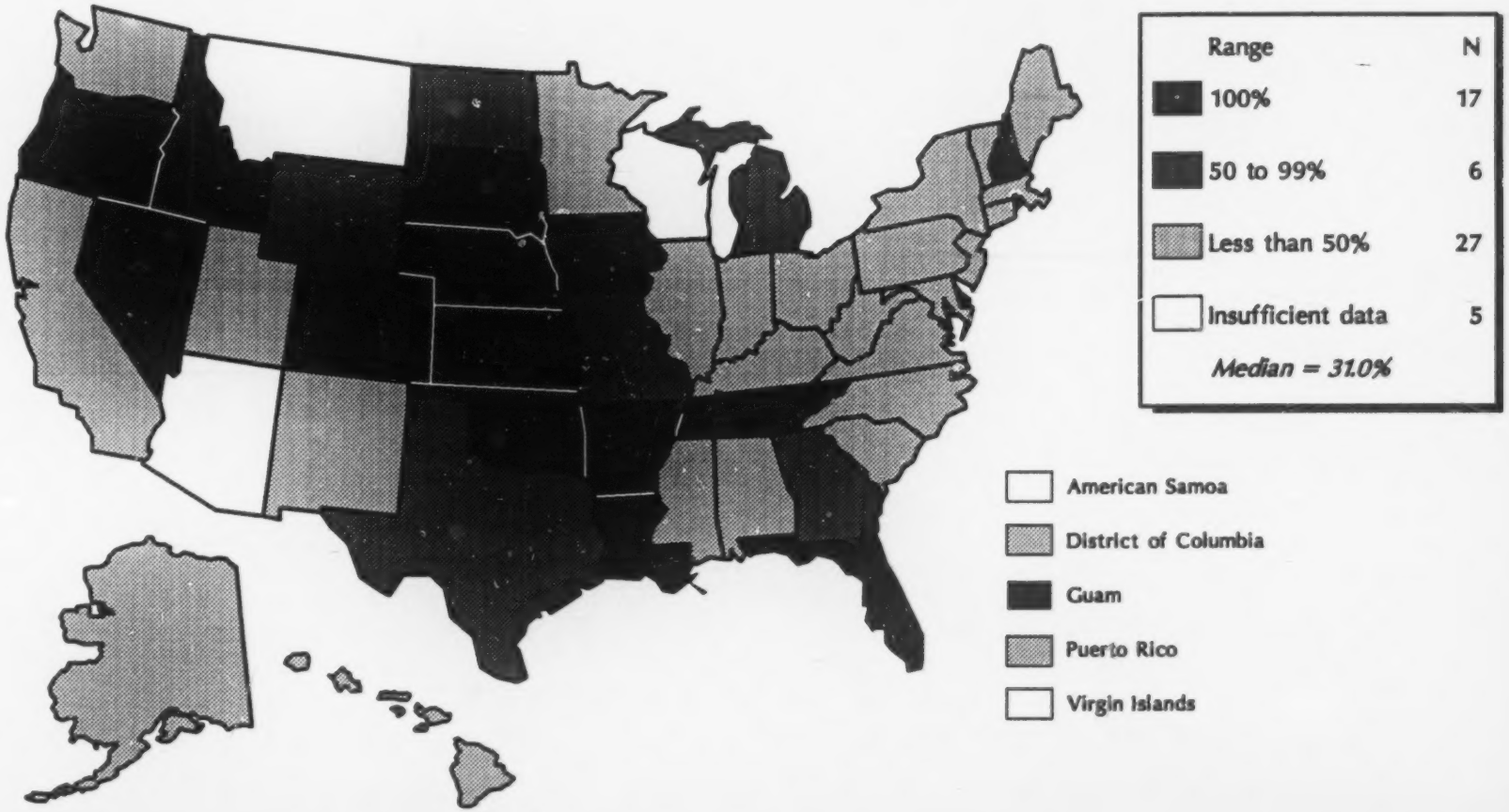


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FIGURE 20.
NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING DENTAL HEALTH/FLUORIDATION SERVICES FROM PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCIES, BY TYPE OF SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR 1989

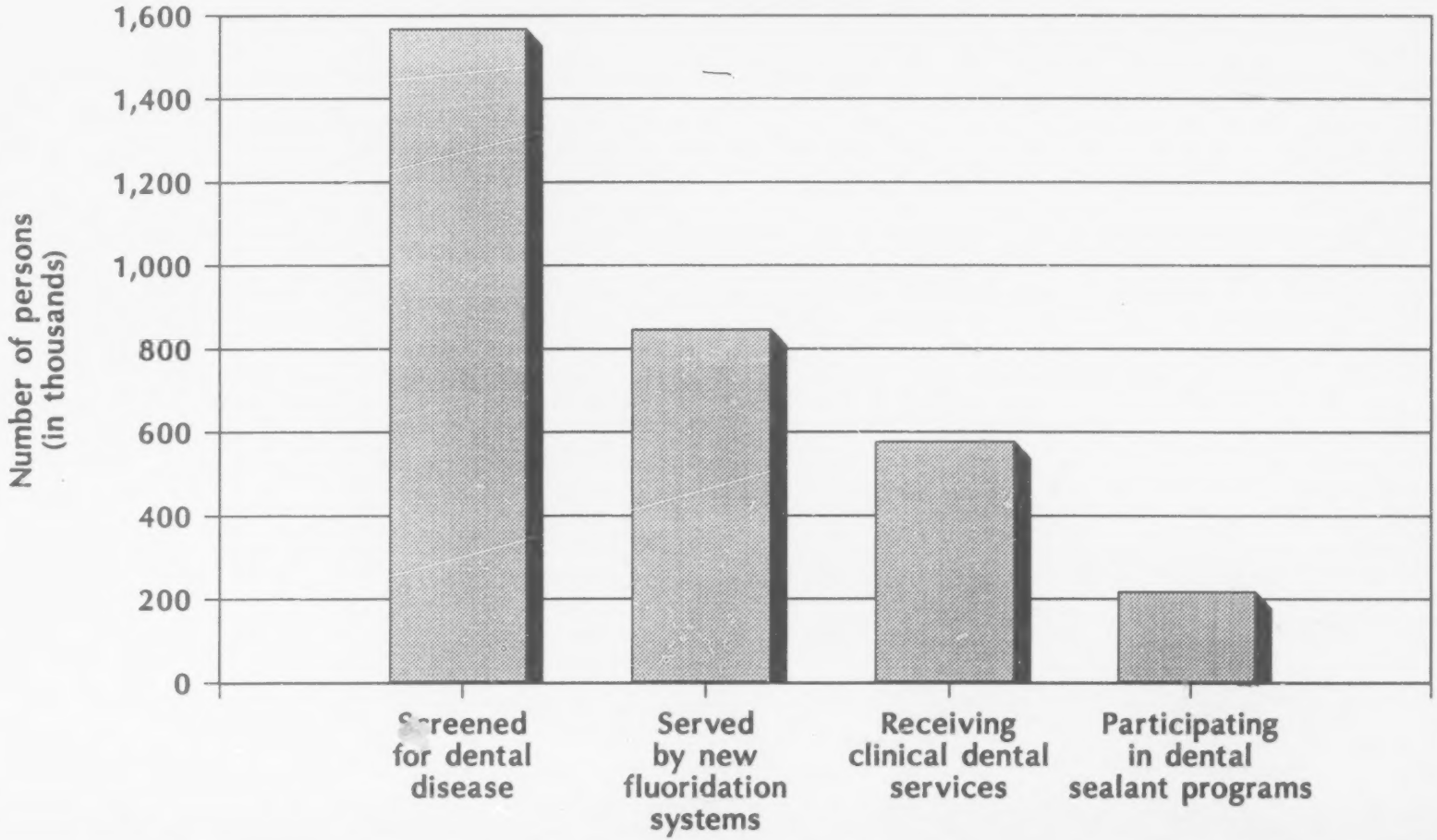

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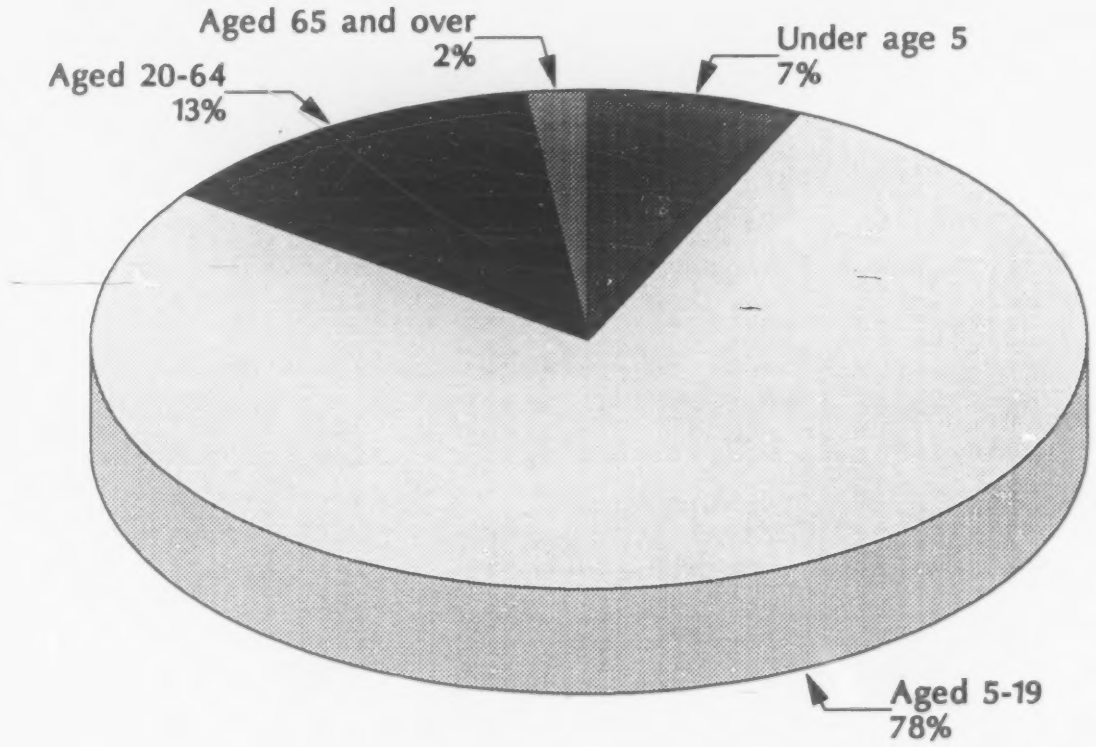
FIGURE 21.
NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY CLINICAL DENTAL SERVICES, BY AGE GROUP, FISCAL YEAR 1989



TOTAL: 578,000 PERSONS

FIGURE 22.
NUMBER OF PERSONS SERVED BY NEW FLUORIDATION SYSTEMS PROVIDED OR PURCHASED BY PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCIES, FISCAL YEAR 1989

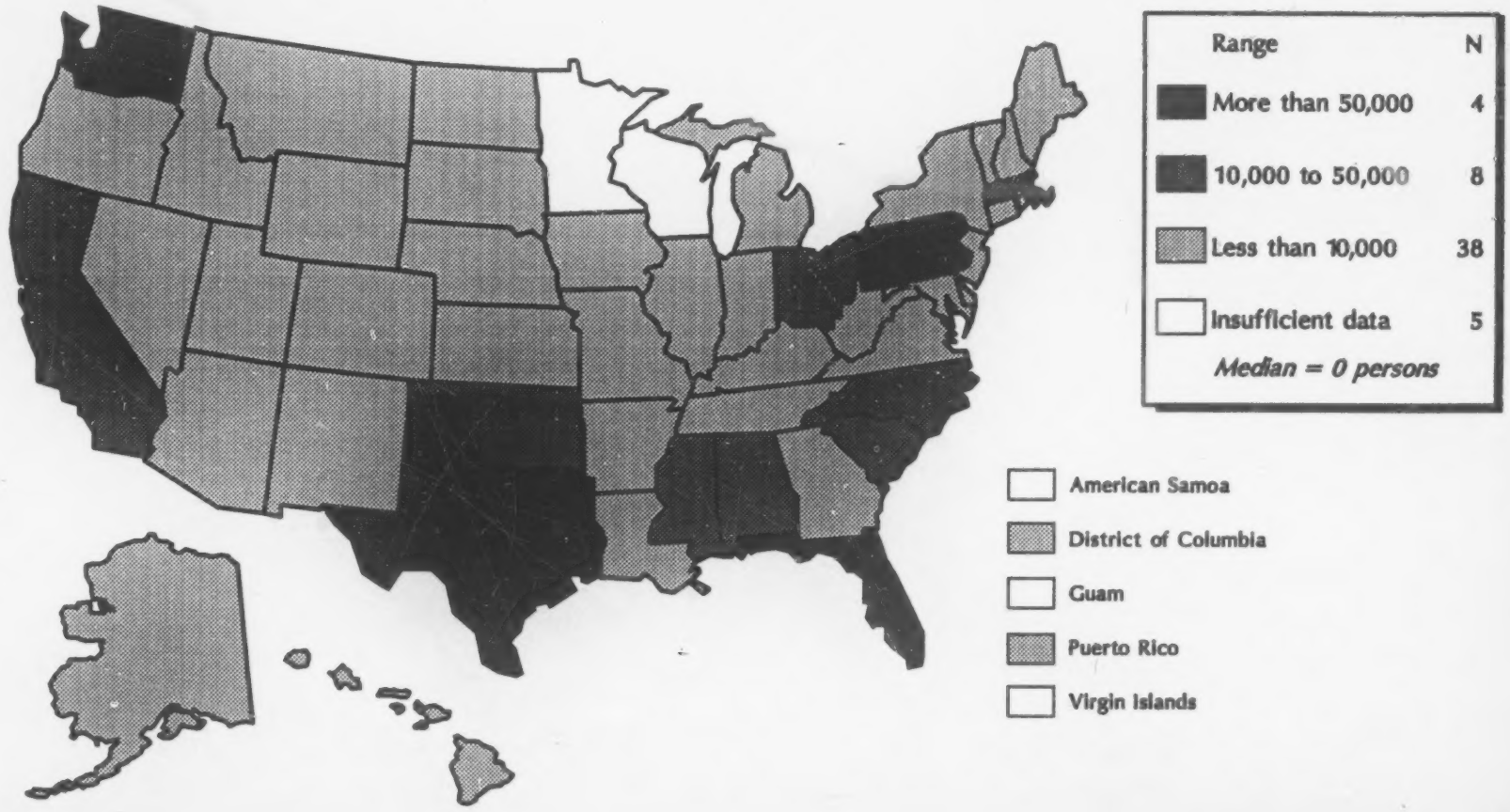


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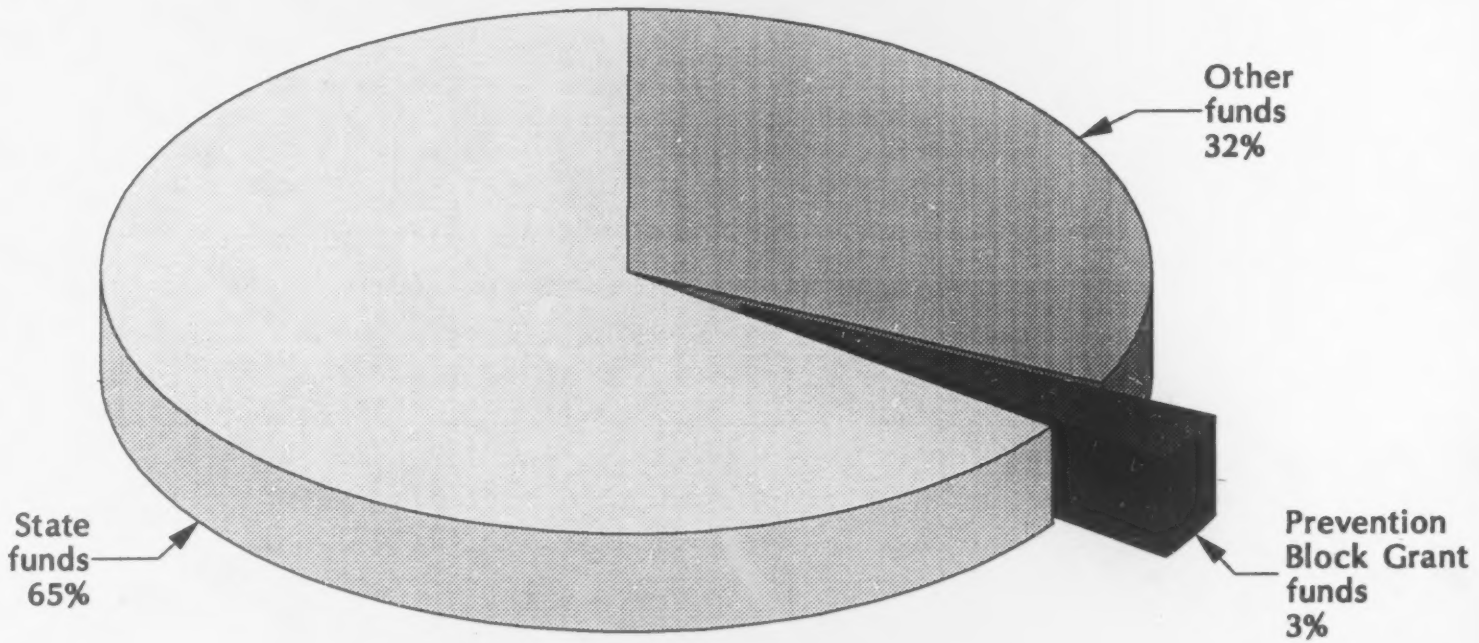
FIGURE 23.
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR DENTAL HEALTH/ FLUORIDATION SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1989



TOTAL: $94 MILLION*

*This figure includes state health agency, local health department, and other state agency expenditures.

FIGURE 24.
PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR DENTAL HEALTH/FLUORIDATION SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1989

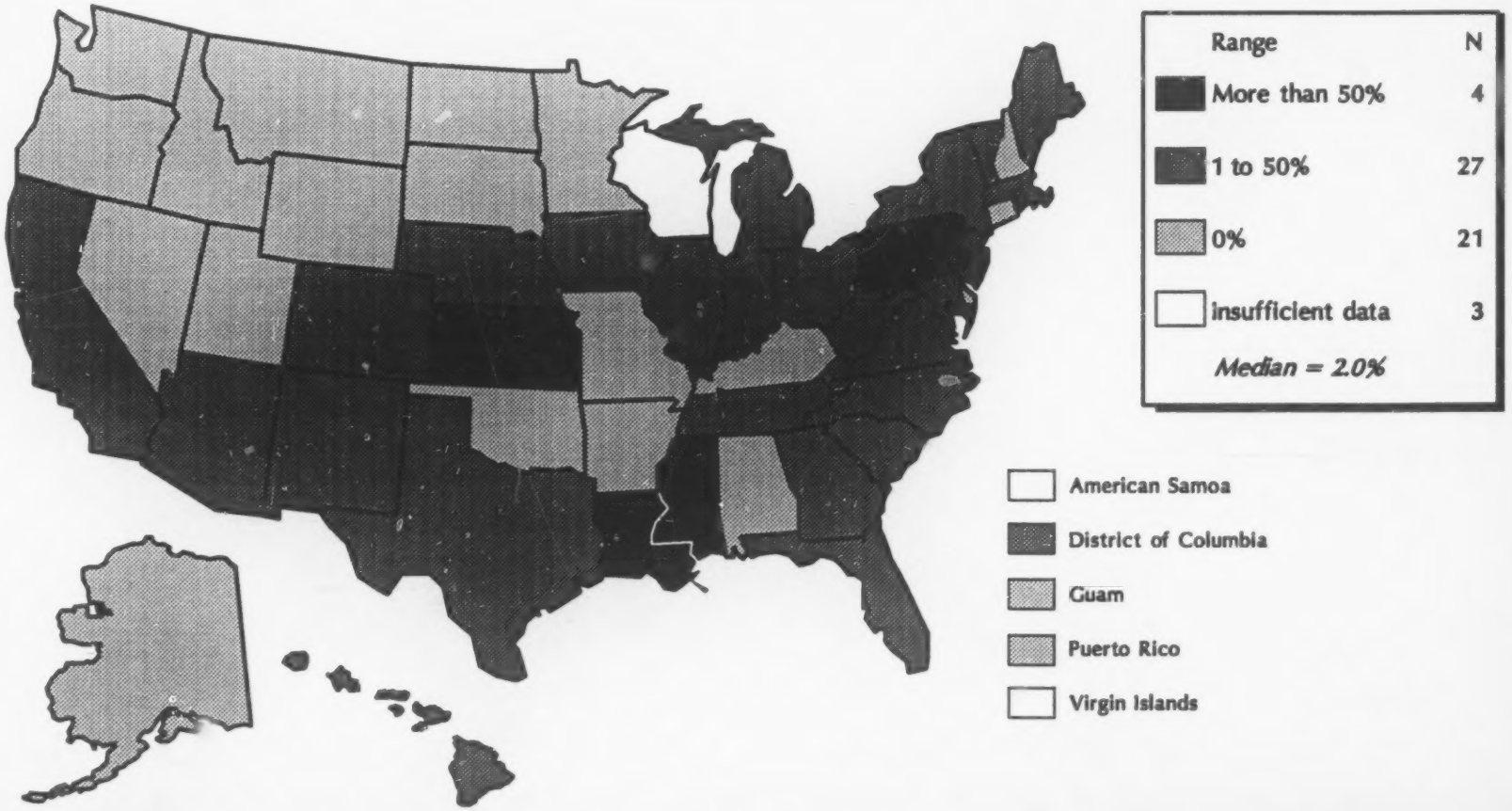


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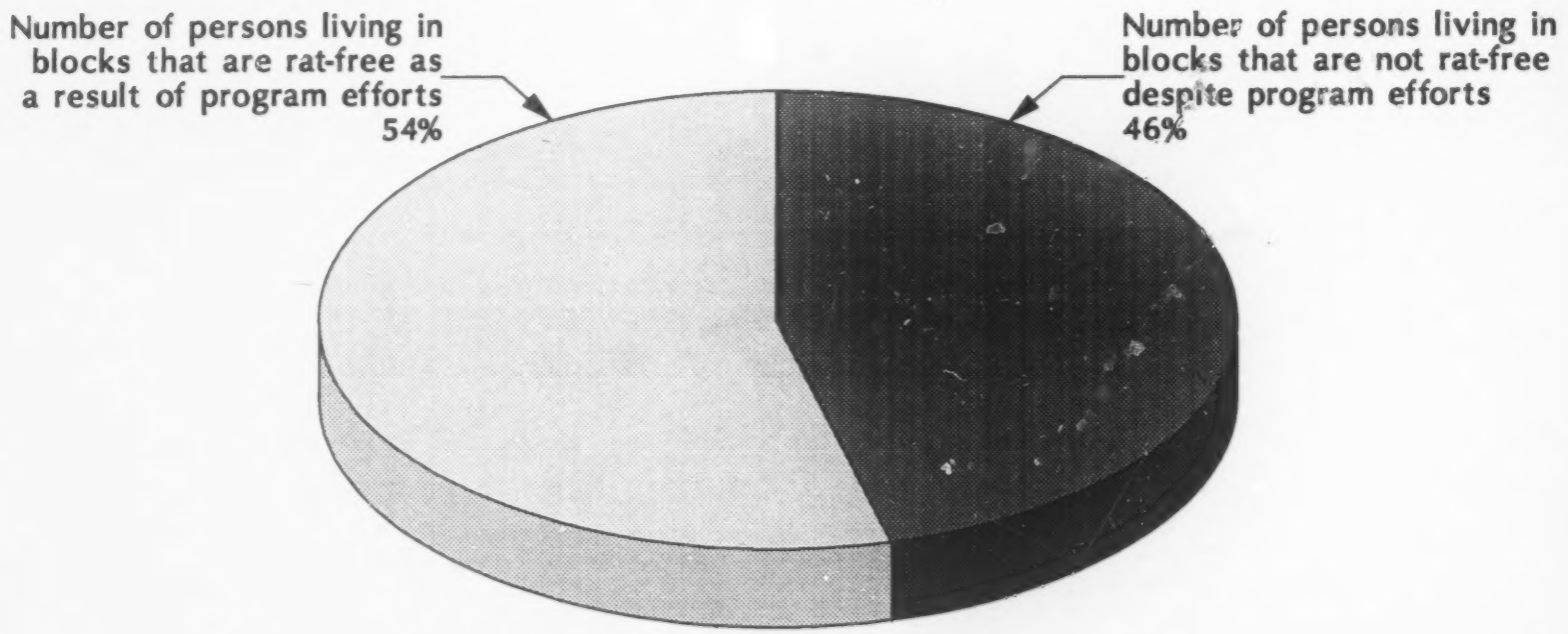
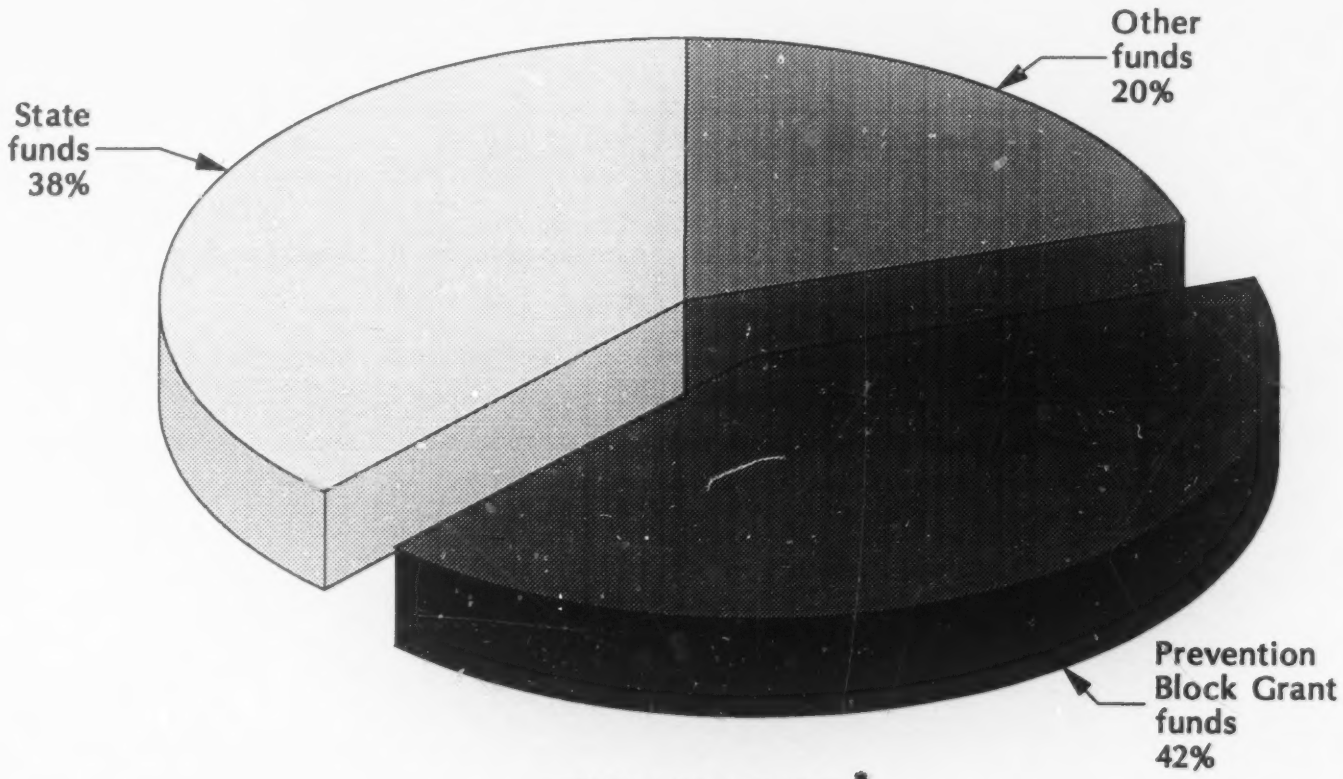
FIGURE 25.
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY RODENT CONTROL ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 1989


Number of persons living in blocks that are rat-free as a result of program efforts
54%
Number of persons living in blocks that are not rat-free despite program efforts
46%

NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING IN BLOCKS SERVED BY COMPREHENSIVE RAT CONTROL PROGRAMS: 1.4 MILLION

FIGURE 26.
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR RODENT CONTROL SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1989



TOTAL: $8 MILLION*

*This figure includes state health agency, local health department, and other state agency expenditures.

FIGURE 27.
PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR RODENT CONTROL SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1989

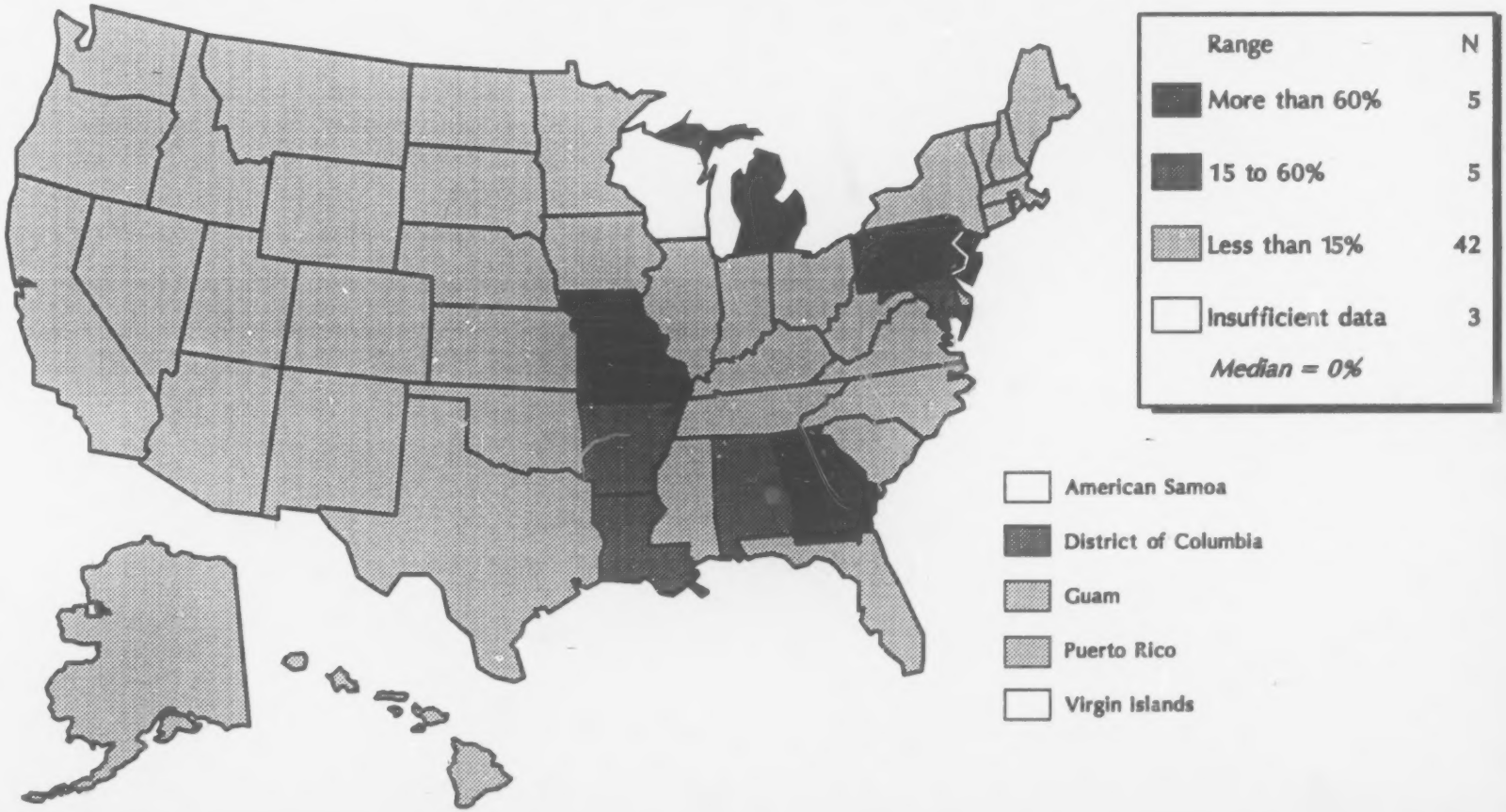


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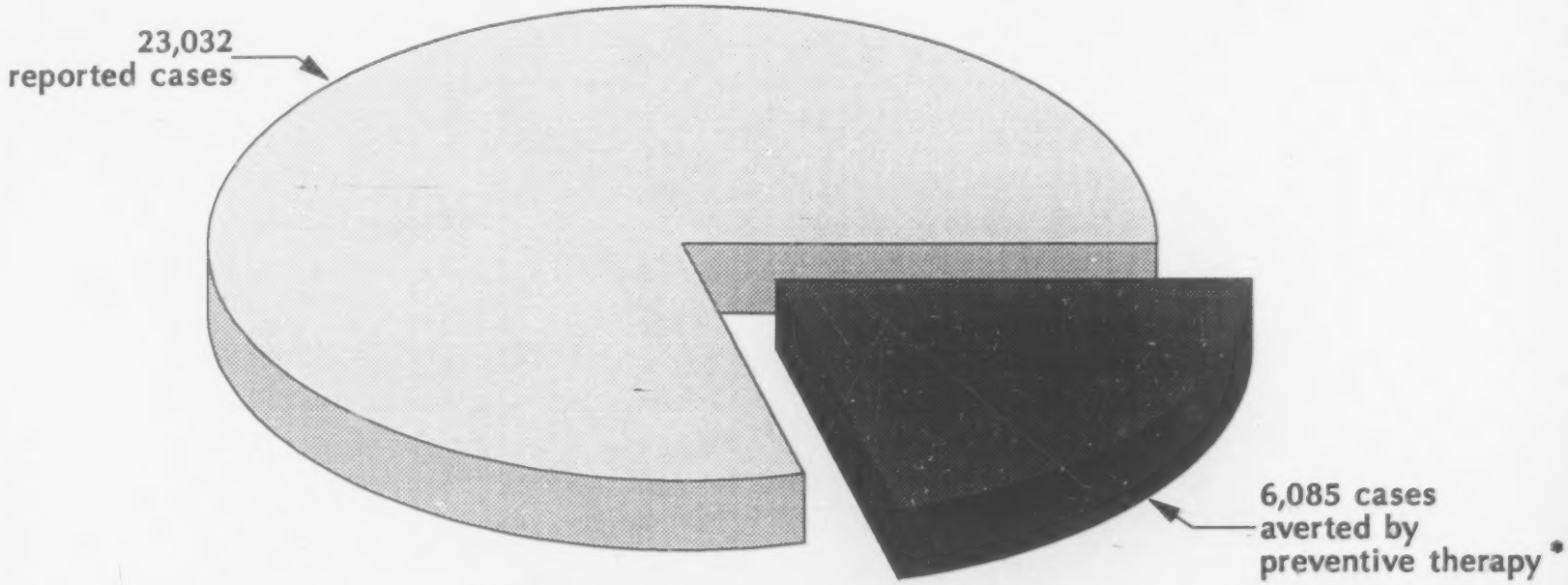
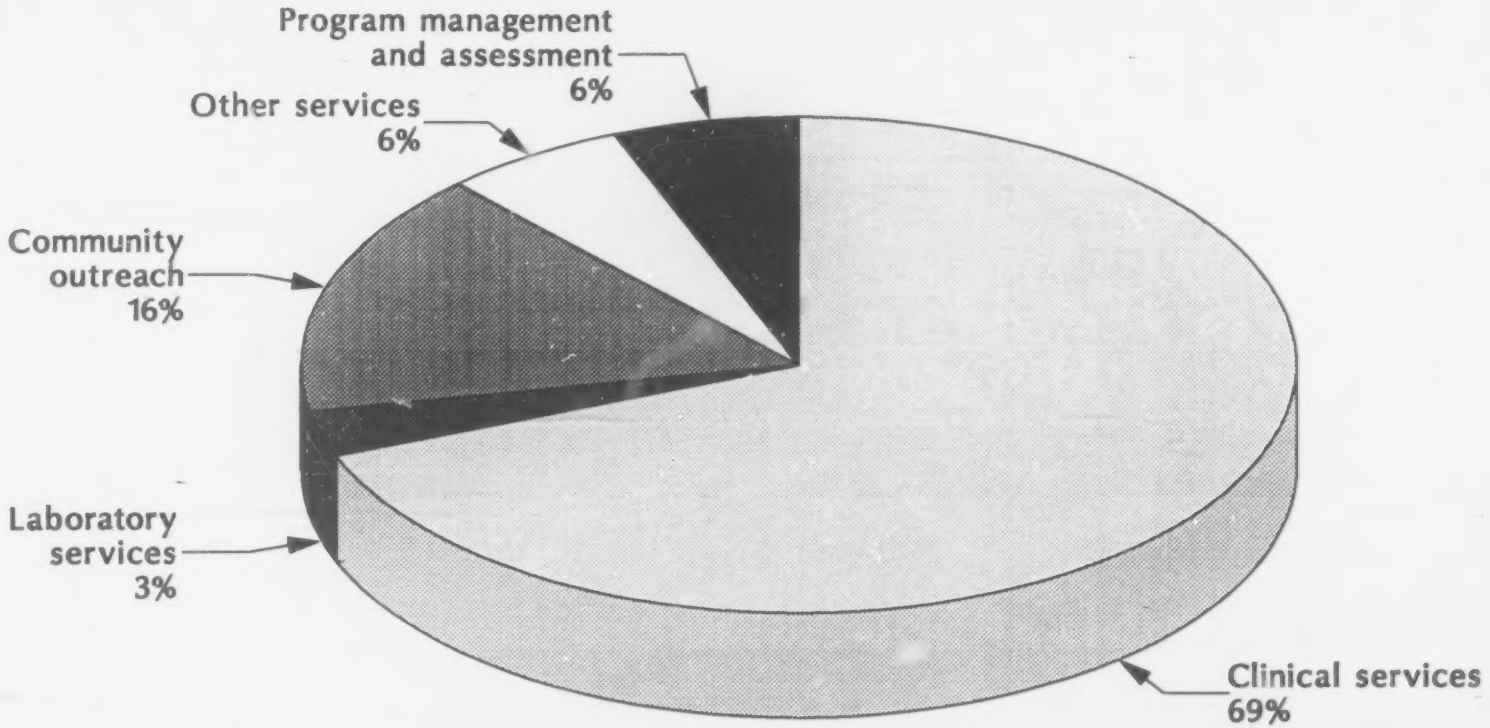
FIGURE 28.
NUMBER OF REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS CASES AND NUMBER OF CASES AVERTED BY PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY-FUNDED PREVENTIVE THERAPY, FISCAL YEAR 1989



TOTAL: 29,117 POTENTIAL CASES

* This figure represents 26.4% of reported cases. During FY 1989, 103,263 persons completed preventive therapy. The estimated number of tuberculosis cases prevented is based on clinical studies and on program management data routinely submitted to the Centers for Disease Control.

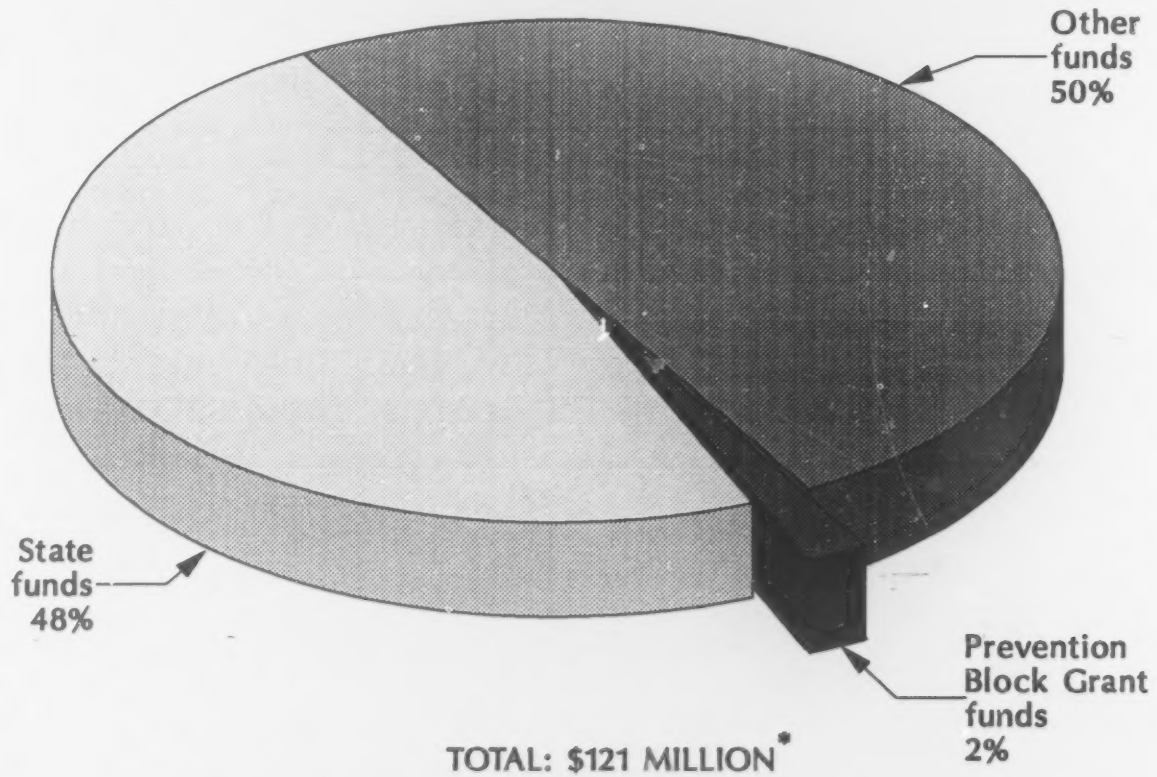
FIGURE 29.
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL SERVICES, BY TYPE OF SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR 1989



TOTAL: $121 MILLION*

*This figure includes state health agency, local health department, and other state agency expenditures.

FIGURE 30.
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1989



*This figure includes state health agency, local health department, and other state agency expenditures.

FIGURE 31.
PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1989

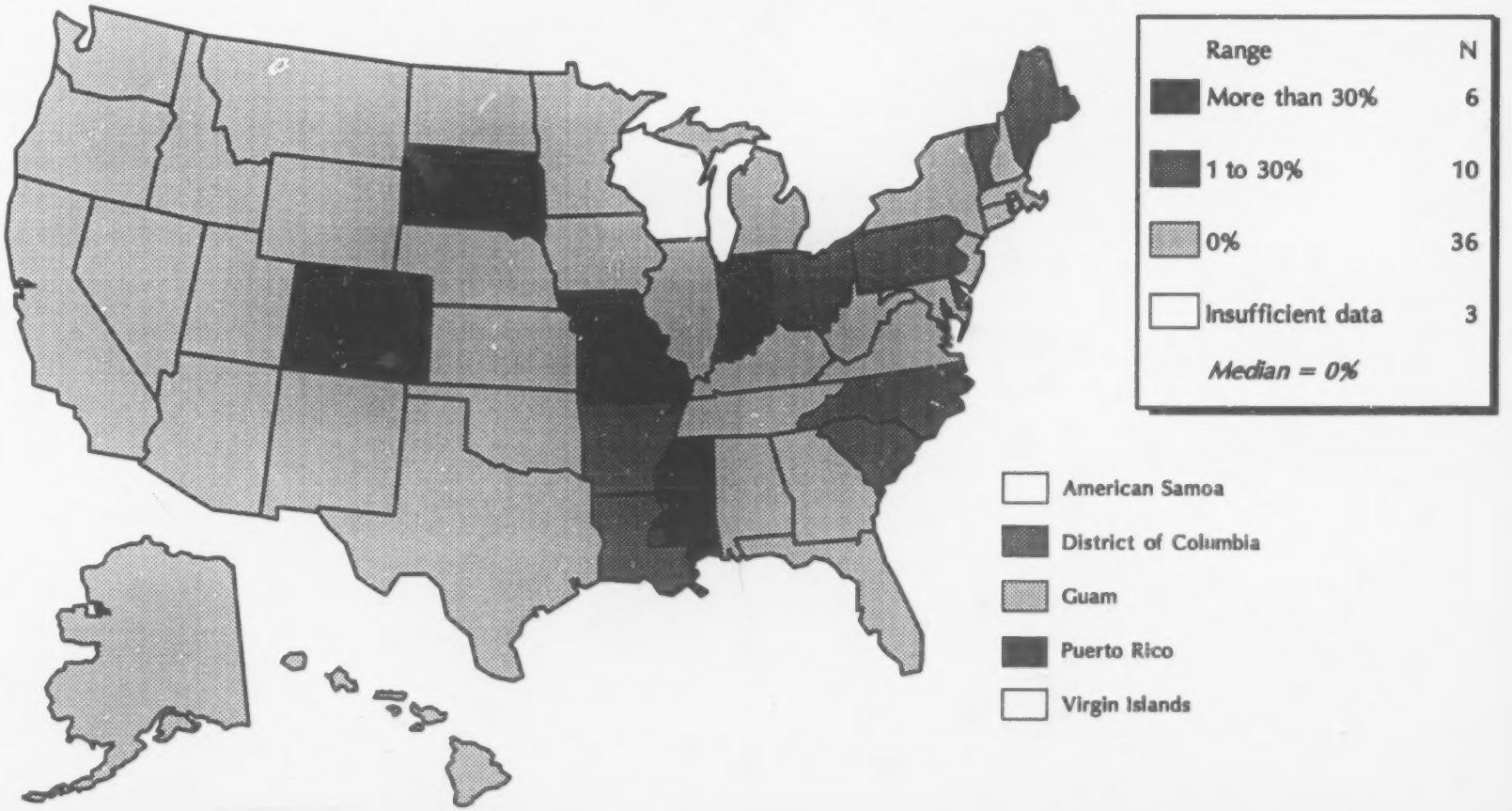


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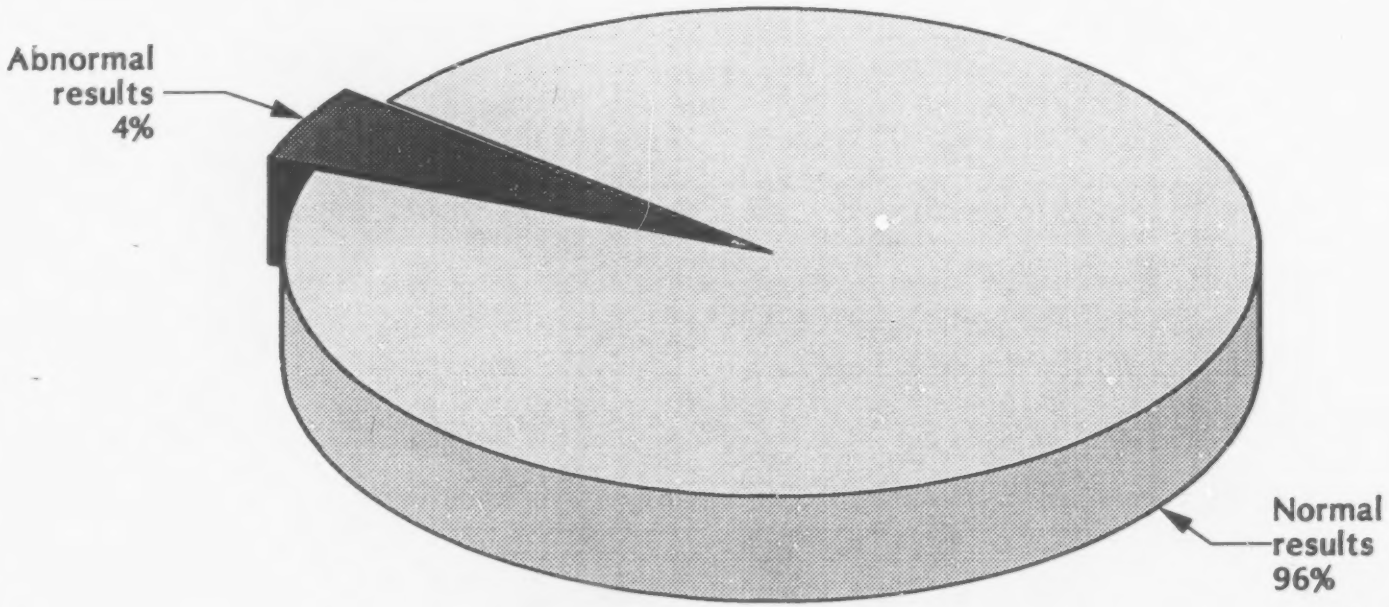
FIGURE 32.
NUMBER OF WOMEN RECEIVING PAP SMEARS FROM PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCIES, BY TEST OUTCOME, FISCAL YEAR 1989



TOTAL SCREENED: 1.4 MILLION WOMEN

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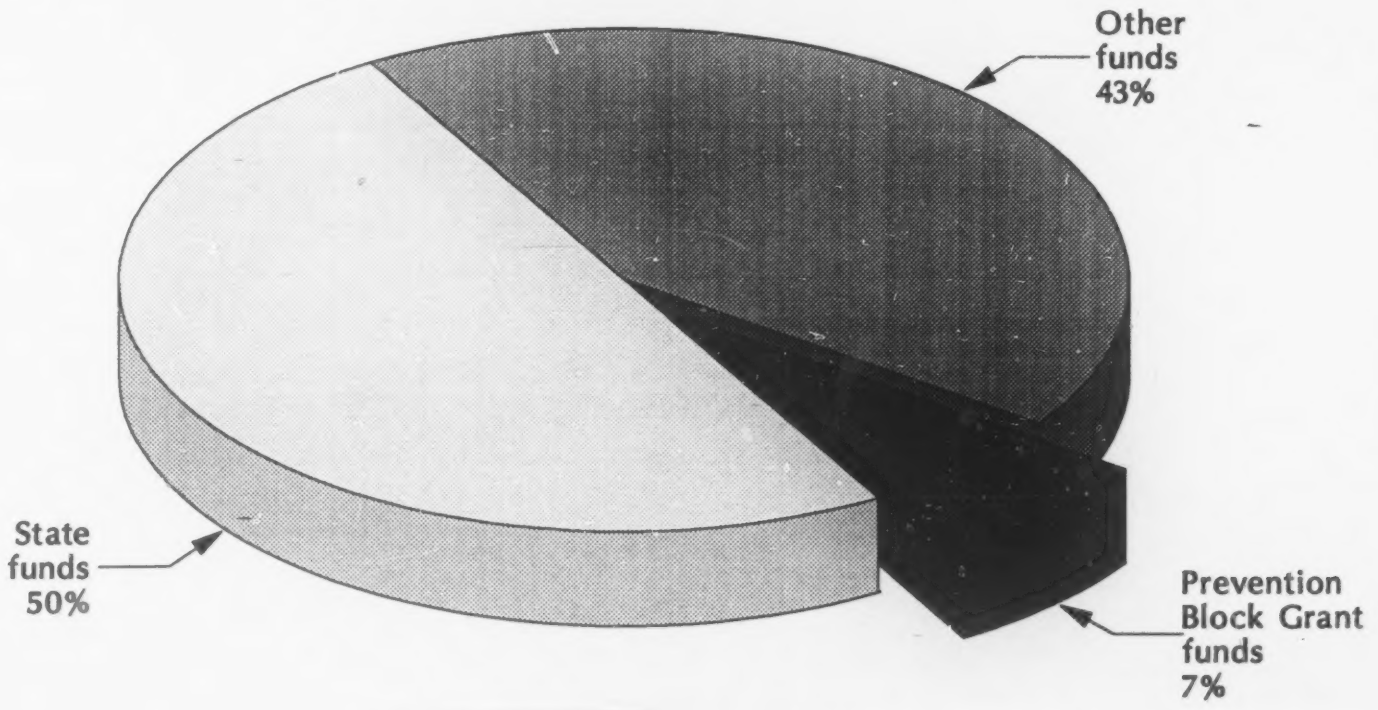
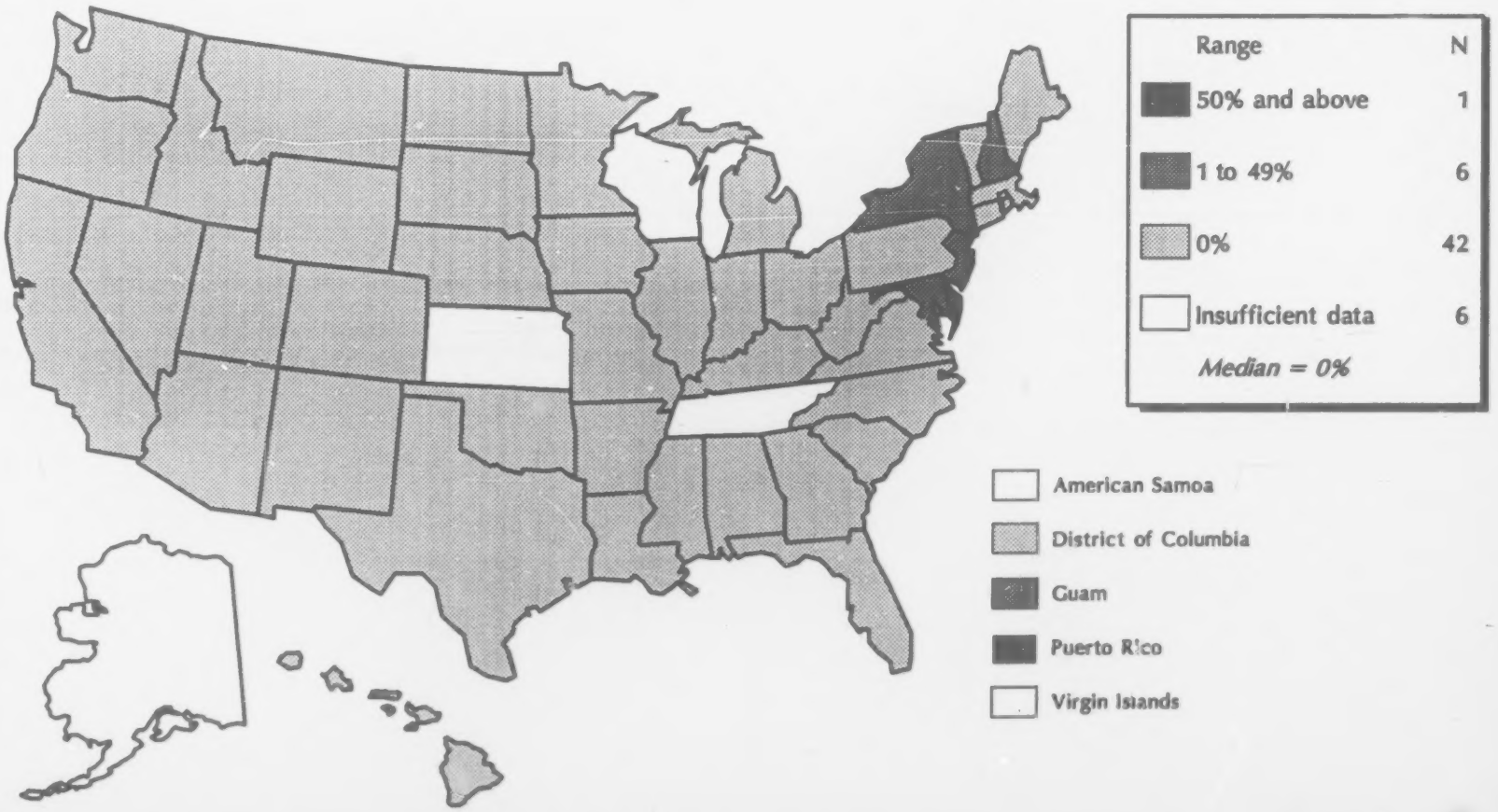
FIGURE 33.
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1989



TOTAL: $8 MILLION*

*This figure includes state health agency, local health department, and other state agency expenditures.

FIGURE 34.
PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1989



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APPENDIX

Data Collection Methodology and Reporting Universe

The Public Health Foundation's ASTHO Reporting System was established by the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) in 1970 to document the services, programs, and expenditures of the nation's state health agencies. The information collected by the Foundation is intended primarily to aid planning, evaluation, budgetary, and legislative activities at the national level. Users of this information at the national level include the Congress, the Department of Health and Human Services, other federal agencies, and ASTHO on behalf of the states and territories. Use of the information by state governments and other interested parties is an important secondary objective.

The Public Health Foundation has annually monitored state health agency spending of Prevention Block Grant funds and funds from its predecessor categorical grants. The original survey instrument requested information on the four services reported to be most frequently funded by the Prevention Block Grant: hypertension control, health education/risk reduction services, sex offense services, and emergency medical services. The fiscal year 1989 Preventive Health Services Questionnaire is more comprehensive than the previous year's survey instrument. In addition to the four original service areas, the survey requested information on coronary heart disease, breast and cervical cancer, tuberculosis control, dental health, and rodent control. The scope of the survey was expanded in order to help state health agencies meet the new reporting requirements of the Prevention Block Grant legislation. As part of their annual reports, state health agencies will now be required to report information on the number of individuals who received services, the types of services provided, the types of health care providers that delivered the services, and the cost of the services.

This chartbook contains graphics displaying results from the fiscal year 1989 survey of the nation's state health agencies. National totals reflect data reported by fifty-two state health agencies. The health agencies in American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Wisconsin did not report information on the Prevention Block Grant to the Foundation for fiscal year 1989.

DEFINITIONS

State health agency: The agency or department headed by the state or territorial health official.

Substate health unit: A public health unit operated by the state health agency that provides direct public health services at the community level in lieu of an official local health department.

Official local health department: An official (governmental) public health agency which is, in whole or in part, responsible to a substate governmental entity or entities. The latter may be a city, county, city-county, federation of counties, borough, township, or any other type of substate governmental entity. In addition, a local health department must: have a staff of one or more full-time professional public health employees (e.g., public health nurse, sanitarian); deliver public health services; serve a definable geographic area; and have identifiable expenditures and/or budget in the political subdivision(s) it serves.

Contractual/grant service provider: A nongovernmental agency that provides health or environmental services to the community under a grant or contract from the state health agency. This may include primary care centers (e.g., neighborhood health centers, HMOs, and other ambulatory care providers) and specialized health care facilities such as substance abuse clinics, HIV counseling and testing sites, and family planning clinics.

Other state agency: Other agencies of the state government, e.g., Department of Transportation (for emergency medical services), Department of Justice (for sex offense services).